

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 23RD VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

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INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. HART-DYKE, M.P.,

&c., &c.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

June, 1885.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Report on the Condition and Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1884. It shows the condition and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of the statutes, 31 and 32 Vic, cap. 59, and 31 Vic., cap. 25.

All the schools have been inspected by me during the year, some very frequently.

The Statistical Tables annexed to this Report contain a summary of Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1884. They have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the schools, and are verified as far as practicable from reports by Governors of Irish Prisons, and from other sources.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

At the commencement of 1884 these institutions numbered 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, but in July of that year the Ballinasloe Reformatory for girls was certified as an Industrial School instead, and there are, consequently, now only 9 certified Reformatories in Ireland, viz., 5 for boys and 4 for girls, as under.

For Boys, Protestant, 2 ; Roman Catholic, 3.

„ Girls, „ 1 ; „ 3.

No Reformatory School under Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59, has been certified in Ireland since 1870, but a Probationary Industrial School for young Roman Catholic male offenders committed under 13th section of Act 31 Vic., cap. 25, was certified in June, 1881.

The following table shows the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland in 1858:—

Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last twenty-five years.	Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, .	94	46	140	1872, .	838	211	1,049		
1860, .	270	114	384	1873, .	883	206	1,089		
1861, .	399	140	539	1874, .	879	221	1,100		
1862, .	450	141	591	1875, .	935	225	1,160		
1863, .	465	141	606	1876, .	860	239	1,099		
1864, .	492	146	638	1877, .	824	253	1,077		
1865, .	493	149	642	1878, .	835	244	1,079		
1866, .	504	154	658	1879, .	873	228	1,101		
1867, .	505	157	662	1880, .	928	232	1,160		
1868, .	541	160	701	1881, .	936	213	1,149		
1869, .	621	166	787	1882, .	956	184	1,140		
1870, .	681	175	856	1883, .	907	192	1,099		
1871, .	778	192	970	1884, .	875	178	1,053		

The inmates of Reformatory Schools decreased by 46 in 1884. The number in the boys' schools being less by 32, and that in the girls' schools by 14.

I may add that the number of inmates in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, at the close of 1884, was less than that at any period during the last twelve years.

The following were the religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in Reformatory Schools on 31st December, 1884:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	744	159	903
Protestant,	131	19	150
Total in Schools,	875	178	1,053

Besides the actual inmates of the schools on the 31st December, 1884, there were then under orders of detention:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence, at large,	92	2	94
In prison,	8	—	8
Absconded,	11	—	11
Total under warrants of detention,	986	180	1,166
Retained in School (sentences expired), until provided with situations or otherwise disposed of,	1	—	1

The corresponding numbers in 1883 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	907	192	1,099
Total under warrants of detention,	1,004	193	1,197

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1884 were 232, viz., 199 of boys, and 33 of girls, showing an increase on 1883 of 3 boys, and a decrease of 16 girls; total decrease in the number of admissions, 13. Number of admissions.

AGES.

The ages of young offenders when admitted into Reformatories in 1883 and in 1884 were—

	1883.			1884.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under,	10	1	11	16	1	17
Between 10 and 12 years,	26	8	34	53	5	58
" 12 " 14 "	85	24	109	91	14	105
" 14 " 16 "	62	16	78	50	18	68
Total,	199	49	248	199	33	232

It will be seen by reference to previous reports that the number of young offenders under twelve years of age, sent to Reformatories in the three previous years were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	84	12	96
1881,	60	11	71
1882,	54	7	61

These children, with few exceptions, might have been sent to Probationary Industrial Schools had such existed; and now that the limit of the Kilmore School has been extended to 100, it is hoped that in future young Roman Catholic boys under twelve will not be sent to Reformatories, but to the Kilmore School instead. I may add that young Roman Catholic girls of the same class are admitted to the Ballinasloe Industrial School.

The RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of young offenders admitted during 1884 were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 100; Protestant, 99; Girls—Roman Catholic, 30; Protestant, 3. Religious persuasions of offenders.

The young offenders received into Reformatories, during 1884, were committed from the following localities. Young offenders committed in 1884.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Co. Antrim,	41	1	Co. Louth,	2	—
" Armagh,	6	—	" Longford,	1	1
" Carlow,	3	—	" Mayo,	1	1
" Cork,	8	1	" Meath,	1	—
Cork City,	5	1	" Monaghan,	—	1
Co. Down,	2	—	" Queen's,	6	1
" Dublin,	9	3	" Roscommon,	1	—
Dublin City,	74	12	" Sligo,	1	—
Co. Fermanagh,	3	1	" Tipperary,	4	—
Galway Town,	4	1	" Tyrone,	3	—
Co. Galway,	1	—	Waterford City,	2	1
" Kerry,	2	—	Co. Westmeath,	1	2
" Kildare,	4	2	" Wexford,	3	2
" Kilkenny,	1	—	" Wicklow,	1	1
King's Co.,	1	—			
Co. Limerick,	1	—	Total,	199	33
Limerick City,	7	1			

No young offender was committed to a Reformatory School during 1884 from the counties Cavan, Waterford, Clare, Donegal, Kilkenny City, Leitrim, Londonderry, or Drogheda Town.

One boy was refused admission into a Reformatory School, he being epileptic. In four other cases the Grand Jury of Limerick having refused the usual subsidy, the young offenders committed therefrom were refused admission by the manager of every Reformatory School in Ireland.

Criminal
status.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted, . . .	186	33	219
Once " . . .	10	—	10
Twice " . . .	1	—	1
Thrice and upwards, . . .	2	—	2
Total, . . .	199	33	232

Education.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

Ninety-four boys, or 47 per cent., and 11 girls, or 30 per cent., committed to Reformatory Schools in 1884 were totally uneducated. In 1883 the per-centage was 47 per cent. of boys and 55 of girls. These figures show the necessity which exists for adequate scholastic teaching of young offenders in Reformatory Schools.

Managers of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in their endeavour to impart efficient scholastic instruction to the pupils in their schools, do not enjoy the same advantages which similar institutions in Great Britain possess. The matter was fully gone into by the Royal Commission, and it is hoped that their recommendations will be carried out.

Under present arrangements it is impossible for me to sufficiently test the scholastic instruction given in the Schools.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In my former reports I have endeavoured to show that the instruction in the trades department of a Reformatory should be of a high order, and the machinery and tools of the newest and most improved description, so that the training of the pupils whose term is limited by the Act to five years may be of a high class. I regret, however, to observe that I sometimes find on my inspections, young boys knitting stockings, washing, and at like unproductive work, by which they cannot earn their bread when they leave the School.

The Managers of these schools receive a higher rate of payment for the maintenance of their inmates than other similar establishments, and the training of the boys should, therefore, be of a high class. In order to attain this end the Managers of Reformatories have now provided steam or water-power to work the machinery in their establishments, but it is greatly to be regretted that the law permits Magistrates to send young boys to these institutions from which they must be discharged at an age before they can have acquired any training by which they can earn an honest livelihood. Within the present month (April), a boy, aged 8½ years, has been committed to Philipstown Reformatory, and in five

years hence, when he must be discharged, he will still be a mere child, and utterly unable to earn a living.

The teaching in the schools for girls has always been very practical, and the results obtained most satisfactory, hence a large proportion of the young offenders easily obtain employment after discharge and follow in afterlife the trades learned while in the schools.

LICENCES FROM REFORMATORIES.

In order to make provision for the due care and protection of young offenders after discharge, managers are authorised under the 20th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic. cap. 59, to licence out such persons on the expiration of one-half of the term of their detention; and the 27th section enables the inmates to be afterwards apprenticed to "a trade, calling, or service."

In England an allowance of 2s. per week for the first thirteen weeks, and 1s. per week for the next 26 weeks, after the liberation of the young person from the reformatory, was sanctioned by the Treasury in 1877, as is stated "for the purpose of meeting to some extent the cost of the necessary supervision of the children after liberation from the reformatories."

This allowance, if granted to Managers in Ireland, would facilitate the placing out of children at trades and in workshops, but I am strongly of opinion that the amount should be applied solely for the benefit of the children so licenced.

PARENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

The parental circumstances of young offenders committed in Ireland to Reformatories during 1884 were:—

Both parents dead,	26
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	18
Parents destitute or criminal,	61
Children illegitimate,	12
Parents proceeded against,	115
Total,	232

The results in the 115 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were:—

Orders refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parent,	12
Placed under contribution,	92
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	8
Discharged during inquiries,	3
	<hr/> 115

Of the 92 cases placed under contribution, the following were the weekly rates ordered:—

3 at 2s. 6d., 6 at 2s., 21 at 1s. 6d., 37 at 1s., 1 at 7d., 22 at 6d., 1 at 3d., 1 at 1d.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1884 amounted to 264, viz., 218 of boys, and 46 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1883 were—boys, 246; girls, 50; total, 296; showing a decrease of 32 in 1884.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	50	26	76
Placed out through relatives,	79	16	95
Emigrated,	49	3	52
Sent to sea,	5	—	5
Enlisted,	20	—	20
Discharged from disease,	1	1	2
Died,	12	—	12
Absconded and not recovered,	2	—	2
Discharged as Incurrigible, or Com- mitted to penal servitude,	—	—	—
Total,	218	46	264
Transferred,	—	12	12

From the above it appears that 52 young offenders emigrated in 1884 on discharge from the Schools, the corresponding number in 1883 being 61. Twenty-three boys went to sea in 1883, and 5 in 1884. In 1883 14 boys enlisted, and 20 in 1884.

DEATHS.

The deaths in Reformatory Schools in 1884 numbered 12, all of whom were boys. 6 died in the Upton Reformatory from scrofula, consumption, and lung disease; 2 died in Malone, one (on licence) from consumption and the other from dropsy; 3 boys died in Glenecree, one from lung disease, the other two from tubercular disease and a gastric attack. One boy in Philipstown Reformatory committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The total ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act in 1858, up to 31st December, 1884 (excluding transfers from one school to another), amounted to 6,184, viz., 5,015 of boys, and 1,169 of girls.

The total DISCHARGES during the same period were 5,017, viz., 4,028 of boys, and 989 of girls.

The modes of disposal of the foregoing juveniles discharged during the 26 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act as reported by the managers of the schools, were as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	1,164	401	1,565
„ friends,	1,522	384	1,906
Emigrated,	697	143	840
Went to sea,	132	—	132
Enlisted,	260	—	260
Discharged in consequence of disease,	37	19	56
„ as incurrigible,	44	8	52
Died,	123	26	149
Absconded and not recovered,	49	8	57
Total,	4,028	989	5,017

RESULTS PAST THREE YEARS, 1881-82-83.

The results of the discharges during the years 1881-82-83 were as follows:—

The number discharged during the above three years was 857, viz.—681 boys; 176 girls.

Since their discharge 14 boys and 1 girl died; leaving 667 boys and 175 girls to be reported on.

Boys.

The reports by Managers in 1884 of the results from the training of boys discharged during the three previous years are not so favourable as in 1883. The following are the figures given for both periods:—

Results of discharges in 1880-81-82.	Results of discharges in 1881-82-83.
522, or 83·8 per cent., doing well.	545, or 81·7 per cent., doing well.
13, or 2·0 " doubtful.	6, or 0·9 " doubtful.
61, or 9·7 " re-convicted.	78, or 11·7 " re-convicted.
27, or 4·3 " lost sight of.	38, or 5·7 " lost sight of.

Girls.

The results reported of the training of girls discharged from reformatory schools in Ireland during the same period are much the same in 1884 as in previous year.

Results of discharges in 1880-81-82.	Results of discharges in 1881-82-83.
136, or 81·9 per cent., doing well.	143, or 81·7 per cent., doing well.
9, or 5·4 " doubtful.	1, or 0·6 " doubtful.
6, or 3·6 " re-convicted.	9, or 5·1 " re-convicted.
15, or 9·0 " lost sight of.	22, or 12·6 " lost sight of.

The above table shows that of the 176 girls discharged from the Irish Reformatory Schools during 1881-82-83, only 22 were lost sight of by the respective managers of the Reformatories. Only 9 individuals are stated to have been re-convicted of crime, during 1884, and one other was of doubtful character. Such results, which I believe to be correct, show the supervision exercised over the conduct of the young offenders discharged from the schools.

From 1st January, 1877, up to the 1st January, 1885, there has been but one female convict under sentence of penal servitude in Ireland who had previously been in a Reformatory School.

There are at present only eighty-one females in convict prisons in all Ireland, whereas, in 1865, they numbered 504.

This very remarkable diminution in the more grave class of female crime is, in a great measure, due to the treatment adopted in the Convict Refuge at Golden Bridge, Dublin, as likewise in the Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Girls in Ireland.

The Matron Superintendent of Female Convicts reports— "Formerly there were at times three generations of female convicts in our prison, who were almost like gipsies, very frequently mothers and daughters at the same time; but this feature has now disappeared; we have very few of that class, I might say none." The results of the workings of these Institutions are now becoming evident.

The Ballinasloe Reformatory has been closed, and has been certified as an Industrial School, and I have no doubt that it will be even more useful in the future as a preventative than it has

been as a Reformatory Institution. When I recently visited Ballinasloe I found the energetic manager had entered into contracts of upwards of £4,500, to improve the Institution, and to render it equal to accomplish the work of charity which she has undertaken thirty years ago.

RELAPSES IN 1884.

The following table, compiled from the reports of governors of county and borough prisons, shows the number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment in 1884, who had previously been inmates of a Reformatory at some period since the passing of the Act in 1858, and the offences for which they were so recommended:—

	Males.	Females.
Larceny, and illegal possession, &c.,	24	3
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c.,	73	19
Loitering and concealed with intent,	6	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—
Military Offences,	3	—
Rape,	2	—
Malicious damage; Excise offence, &c.,	8	—
Total,	118	22

Some of the offenders mentioned in the above table were discharged from the reformatory schools so far back as 1862. This return shows but 3 females convicted of offences against property.

It is worthy of note that a large proportion (66 per cent.) of the above re-convictions were for drunkenness and assaults, whereas only 18 per cent. were re-convicted of larceny.

Many of the commitments were for offences of a comparatively trifling nature, or of a character not indicating criminal tendency.

When considering the subject of relapses of young offenders, the large numbers which have passed through the institutions must be taken into account.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Table compiled from judicial and criminal statistics, showing the effect of Reformatories and Industrial Schools on juvenile crime in Ireland during last twelve years.

	Adults (over 16 years of age).			Juveniles (under 16 years of age.)			Per-centage of those under 16 years, to total commitments.
	Males.	Females.	*Total.	Boys.	Girls.	*Total.	
1872	16,929	10,856	27,785	1,068	268	1,336	4.58
1873	19,120	12,363	31,483	1,099	306	1,405	4.27
1874	22,728	13,631	36,554	1,039	165	1,204	3.18
1875	23,207	13,501	37,108	881	132	1,013	2.65
1876	24,887	15,012	39,899	930	195	1,125	2.74
1877	26,029	15,492	41,521	959	185	1,144	2.60
1878	27,494	15,724	43,218	946	143	1,089	2.52
1879	28,233	15,133	43,416	840	146	986	2.23
1880	23,767	13,723	37,490	848	169	1,017	2.64
1881	23,512	12,369	35,871	746	166	912	2.56
1882	22,936	11,092	34,029	943	120	1,077	3.06
1883	20,661	11,710	32,371	680	123	803	2.48
1884	21,791	12,823	34,614	717	68	785	2.21

* These totals represent commitments to larger district prisons only, and do not include commitments to short sentence prisons and smaller district prisons (bridewells).

It will be seen by the foregoing that the number of adults committed to prison in 1884 was 6,829 or 24 per cent. greater than in 1872, whereas the juveniles decreased by 551, or 41 per cent.

The small proportion of young offenders, especially females, under 16 years of age committed to gaols is very satisfactory as contrasted with the condition of the young criminal population before the passing of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The items of receipt and expenditure in each of the different Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix V., pages 102 and 103.

The following is the summary of total amounts received and expended during the last two years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments,	17,553 10 8	17,248 15 3
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	453 19 0	451 8 2
Contributions from rates,	7,990 4 3	7,884 10 6
Sundries,	11 14 11	27 10 2
Profits on industrial departments,	3,124 18 9	1,570 12 1
Hire of Labour,	35 1 11	—
Total,	28,116 15 6	27,183 5 2

EXPENDITURE.

	1883.	1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and rations to officers,	4,791 13 4	4,863 15 11
Food of inmates,	10,418 3 5	9,911 0 6
Clothing,	2,820 11 7	2,754 0 2
Washing,	1,813 17 9	1,762 14 0
Repairs, rates, &c.,	1,251 12 8	1,172 4 10
Furniture, &c.,	1,505 19 2	1,174 9 11
Printing,	507 8 4	528 3 3
Travelling and pollen,	218 3 2	200 0 10
Medical,	274 1 4	334 6 4
Sundries,	899 14 3	868 15 0
Rent,	465 0 6	360 0 6
Interest,	985 12 1	941 2 5
Disposal,	1,261 0 3	1,097 18 8
Building,	4,232 10 5	1,885 14 9
Loss on industrial departments,	—	—
Total,	50,944 18 2	27,583 2 1

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland amounted to £27,183 5s. 2d. in 1884, of which sum £17,248 15s. 3d. was contributed out of Treasury vote, and £7,884 10s. 6d. from local rates. (See table, p. 135).

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1884 was £451 8s. 2d., being £17 10s. 10d. less than in previous year. The industrial profits were £1,527 6s. 7d., being £597 12s. 2d. less than in 1883.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent, interest and disposal, was £23 0s. 5d. for boys, and £20 0s. 10d. for girls.

The highest cost per head for boys was £26 13s. 1d. (at Rehoboth), the lowest £22 1s. 9d. (Malone).

Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory School.

Cost for maintenance in reformatory schools.

The highest cost for girls was £33 0s. 8d. (Limerick), the lowest £22 17s. 8d. (Monaghan). The high cost per head at Limerick is due to the large amount of interest paid on money borrowed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1883, was 62. Two new schools were certified during 1884, one for Roman Catholic girls at Ballinasloe, and one for young Protestant male children at Fox Lodge, Belfast. There were consequently 64 schools in Ireland certified under the Industrial Schools Act on the 31st December, 1884, viz:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	11	6
Do. (Probationary School for boys, under 13th section of Act),	1	—
Girls,	40	5
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),*	1	—
Total,	53	11

The NUMBER of children actually in the schools on the 31st December, 1884, was—boys, 2,457; girls, 3,839; total, 6,296; (being an increase of 48 boys and an increase of 80 girls on the previous year.) Of these 26 boys and 191 girls (who were in excess of the limits fixed by the rules of each school), although sentenced by magistrates to detention in the schools, under the Industrial Schools Act, or else, being under six years of age, were not paid for out of the Treasury grant, and were supported by the managers from other sources, as voluntary inmates. The total number of inmates in Industrial Schools paid for out of the Treasury grant on 31st December, 1884, therefore amounted to 6,079, being an increase of 95 on previous year.

In addition to the above there were on 31st December, 1884—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence,	190	297	487
Absconded and not recovered,	11	1	12
Total under warrants of detention,	2,658	4,137	6,795
Retained in school after expiration of sentence,	8	63	71

The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1884, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 1,206 (513 boys, 693 girls), being an increase of 85 boys and 2 girls on the numbers for 1883.

The AGES on admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 years,	7	39	46
From 6 to 8,	137	215	352
„ 8 to 10,	153	201	354
„ 10 to 12,	146	175	321
„ 12 to 14,	70	63	133
Total,	513	693	1,206

* The School for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The one certified in 1869, the other in 1872. The children of each sex reside in buildings sufficiently distant one from the other.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

The EDUCATIONAL STATUS of young persons admitted year after year into Industrial Schools in Ireland plainly evinces the deplorably low condition of the class of children from which the inmates of these institutions are taken.

The following was the educational condition of the children admitted into these schools during the year 1884, viz. :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Unable to read or write,	304	482	786
Could read and write imperfectly,	182	287	419
„ read and write well,	27	24	51
Total,	513	693	1,206

The figures in the above table show that 61 per cent. of the children received into Irish Industrial Schools in 1884 were, when admitted, quite illiterate. The returns of previous years are likewise evidence that the normal educational status of children sent to these institutions yearly deteriorates. Fifty-five per cent. of the children sent thereto in 1882 were quite illiterate. In 1883 the percentage of those who could neither read nor write, when admitted, was 60, and now the percentage of the illiterate, when received into the schools, in 1884, was 61 per cent.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which the managers have to encounter in the instruction of these untrained minds, the evidence taken before the Royal Commission shows that the success of the teaching in the schools is very great. By referring to the evidence given before that Commission, by the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, in 1883, it will be seen that the pupils of the Irish Industrial Schools who have been examined, as if for results, by the Inspectors of the Board of Education, are conspicuous by their success at the results examinations. The percentage of promotions to higher classes being 75·3 in the case of ordinary National School pupils, and 76·9 in Industrial School pupils, as will be seen by the following table which Sir Patrick Keenan handed in to the Royal Commission.

—	Industrial School Pupils.	Pupils of all Schools Inspected.
Reading,	87·5	82·4
Writing,	87·4	84·5
Arithmetic,	78·0	76·9
Spelling,	88·8	81·4
Grammar,	71·9	62·1
Geography,	62·1	61·2
Needlework,	98·6	94·3

The above table shows that the managers of the Industrial Schools, who have placed their institutions in connection with the Board of Education in Ireland, have submitted the results of their instruction to a test which cannot be questioned, but which the Legislature does not enforce. It is greatly to be deplored that result fees are not paid for these children, as the schools are thus deprived of the advantages which the law awards to the most humble teacher in the country. Emulation is thus lost

amongst the pupils, and the veriest dunces undistinguishable from those who have been promoted to the highest classes. If the result payment were given the managers are quite willing that the money awarded for each should be placed to the credit of the children for their private use after discharge. By this arrangement a fund would be created for the most intelligent, according to their capabilities, which would greatly assist them in their future career.

The National Board of Education has signified their willingness to undertake the inspection for results, and it is to be hoped that justice to these poor children will no longer be delayed.

The employment of properly qualified instructors in such Institutions should be insisted on. Teachers in workhouses are paid for by the State, both in England and Ireland, while Reformatory and Industrial schools in Ireland, are excluded from the benefits of inspection, unless in such schools as have voluntarily placed themselves under the National Board.

The Royal Commission in their report call attention (p. 16), to the large proportion of criminals who are utterly illiterate, or who have only received an imperfect education. They observe:—

“The want of education is a fruitful source of evil. Those who have acquired reading and writing have a great advantage in their superior fitness for an honest and industrious life, but their inclination for such a life is likely to be stronger, if their intellectual faculties have been further trained and latent tastes and powers developed by a suitable course of elementary training.’ For these reasons,” they add, “it is extremely important that the opportunity afforded by the committal to a reformatory or industrial school, should be used for the purpose of supplying the defects of the children’s previous elementary instruction, and turning them out as well prepared in respect of education as may be possible, under the difficulties of each particular case—such difficulties must be recognised. Those who teach children committed by the magistrates and detained in the Schools by force of law have one great advantage over the teachers of similar children in ordinary schools, viz.:—the regularity of their pupils attending throughout the year.”

The Commissioners likewise (at p. 19) call attention to the successful working of the arrangement already tried to some extent in Ireland, for the transfer of the duty of educational inspection to the Education Department (Board of National Education), and the extension to the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under suitable regulations, of the privilege of earning a share of the educational grant. The Commissioners dwell at some length upon the disadvantages under which Managers of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain labour in regard to literary education, but they add (p. 58)—“In Ireland these disadvantages are perhaps even greater. So far as elementary education is concerned there is practically no inspection on the part of any public department. There is but one Inspector for all the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, and he frankly admits that he does not profess to undertake a regular educational examination or inspection of the children. The result is that the extent to which education is imparted is left very much to the discretion of the managers and is tested merely by Inspectors from the different religious bodies to which the schools belong. The only departure from this practice appears to have arisen where the literary education of Industrial School children is carried

on in connection with an ordinary National School. This arrangement which is peculiar to Ireland, was brought under our notice in several instances, especially in regard to girls' schools. A considerable number of the Industrial Schools for girls under the management of ladies belonging to the different R. C. sisterhoods are connected with ordinary National Schools under the same management, the Industrial School children attending the classes of the National School, and receiving exactly the same education as the extern children, with whom during school hours they are associated. No objection to this association appears ever to occur to the parents of the latter class, but we more than once heard a fear expressed lest the carefully attended Industrial School children should suffer from communication with the free children attending the common school. It appears that the pupils of 32 Industrial Schools attend National Schools, 27 of the schools being for girls, 4 for boys, 1 for girls and young boys. In the course of last year (1882) there were on the rolls of these Industrial Schools 2,326 pupils, of these 2,223 were R. Catholics, and it appears from a return put in by Sir Patrick Keenan, that judging from the per-centage of passes the Industrial School children showed better results than those of the National Schools. In all these cases the children were inspected and examined by the Inspectors of the Irish Educational Department, but no educational grants are made in regard to them either in result fees or otherwise. No inconvenience or dissatisfaction appears to have arisen from this method of inspection, and the Commissioners state—"We are of opinion that, in accordance with our recommendation for Great Britain, the Irish Reformatory and Industrial Schools should be inspected in purely literary matters, by an Inspector under the Board of National Education in Ireland. Difficulties have been suggested to us as likely to arise from the fact that the large majority of the Irish Schools are under the management of religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods, and that the teachers are members of these different religious orders and might object to submit themselves to examination, and to become regular certified teachers. We do not see that there would be any necessity for insisting on this condition. We have no reason to believe that the present teaching is inefficient, and provided that it is tested and shown to be satisfactory, we do not think it necessary or desirable to interfere with the arrangements of the different bodies who may carry it on; but as the literary education, as well as the industrial training of the children, is paid for out of public funds, we are of opinion that it should be tested and reported on by some Inspector on behalf of the public.

"If the system of payment on results, which has worked so well in the ordinary National Schools, were extended to the cases of children committed to Industrial Schools, we believe that all objections to educational inspection under the National Education Board would disappear, and that no difficulty would be found in working out the system.

"Both Sir Patrick Keenan, the Resident Commissioner of the Board of National Education, and Sir John Lonsdale, affirmed their belief that the Board and the Chief Secretary's department would work harmoniously in carrying out the necessary inspection; and Sir John Lonsdale, who is also a member of the Board, stated that he had frequently urged the adoption of this course."

The matter was brought before the Commissioners of National Education, and the Board was of opinion that one additional Inspector would be sufficient to carry on the results examination as proposed, and were willing to undertake the work.

Family
circum-
stances.

The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	10	13	23
Both parents dead,	91	128	219
Father dead,	51	66	117
Mother dead,	25	40	65
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	52	84	136
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	237	333	570
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	47	29	76
Total,	513	693	1,206

Result of
proceedings
before ma-
gistrates.

Only 258 of the 1,206 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1884 had one or more parents who could be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 117 cases.

The results of action taken to enforce payment by parents of children admitted in 1884 were:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	41
Orders for payment granted,	132
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	14
Not yet brought before the court, pending improvement in parents' circumstances,	48
Children not yet paid for out of Treasury grant, being over limit of rules in schools,	23
Total,	258

Whenever the monetary circumstances of parents excused by magistrates on the ground of "being destitute" improve, proceedings are again taken in my office to enforce against them parental contribution.

In 132 cases
parents
ordered to
contribute.

Of the 132 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered by magistrates:—

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1	to pay	3 0 per week.	50	to pay	0 6 per week.
1	"	2 6 "	4	"	0 4 "
8	"	2 0 "	16	"	0 3 "
10	"	1 6 "	5	"	0 2 "
27	"	1 0 "	2	"	0 1½ "
2	"	0 11½ "	1	"	0 1 "
5	"	0 9 "			

These small amounts granted by magistrates are evidence of the extreme poverty of the class from which the Industrial School children come.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges
in 1884.

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1884 were—of boys 442, of girls 569, total 1,011, showing an increase of 18 in the number of discharges of boys, and a decrease of 8 in that of girls, as compared with the previous year 1883.

The modes of disposal of the children discharged were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Industrial schools, modes of disposal of discharges in 1884.
To employment or service,	228	325	553	
Placed out through friends,	110	125	235	
Emigrated,	26	65	91	
Sent to sea,	21	—	21	
Enlisted,	5	—	5	
Discharged in consequence of disease,	14	7	21	
Committed to reformatories,	5	2	7	
Died,	24	34	58	
Absconded, and not recovered,	2	—	2	
Discharged by Chief Secretary, grounds set forth in orders for detention being insufficient,	7	11	18	
Total,	442	569	1,011	
Transferred,	81	2	83	

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The deaths amongst children under orders of detention in Industrial Schools during the year numbered 58 (24 of boys and 34 of girls). The mortality reached 84 in the preceding year. One of the boys, and seven of the girls were on licence with their relations at the time of their death. Table, p. 134.

As in former years, the large majority of the deaths in Industrial Schools during 1884, was from scrofula and tuberculosis in their various phases. In that year 28 deaths were from consumption, tuberculosis and meningitis; besides, 3 died from various forms of lung disease, 13 from brain disease, and 2 from disease of the heart.

Six deaths from zymotic diseases were reported during 1884 (four from fever and two from scarlatina). Two of the inmates were carried off by mesenteric diseases. One died from spinal fever, one from hemorrhage, one from pulmonary apoplexy, and one from nephritis.

The death rate in the schools in 1884 was one in every 108 of the inmates, being 0.92 per cent. of the total number of children. In 1883 it was 1 in every 73 of the children, or 1.3 per cent.

Year after year I urged on managers the importance of taking proper precautions to prevent the spread of contagion, and the necessity of separating children suffering from infectious diseases from the other inmates. Overcrowding in dormitories and class rooms is a fruitful source of disease, and should be carefully avoided.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted, up to December 31st, 1884, to:—Boys, 6,645; girls, 10,209; total, 16,854. Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act.

THE TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to:—Boys, 3,979; girls, 6,009; total, 9,988.

The managers report that these children have been disposed of as follows :—

Modes of disposal of discharges from Industrial schools since passing of Act.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	1,898	3,344	5,242
To friends,	942	1,318	2,260
Emigrated,	163	520	683
Sent to sea,	252	—	252
Enlisted,	75	—	75
Discharged as diseased,	102	87	189
Committed to reformatory schools,	76	51	127
Died,	344	467	811
Absconded and not recovered,	37	5	42
Discharged on account of illegal commitments,	90	217	307
Total,	3,979	6,009	9,988

9,988 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland during the fifteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland. Of these 252 boys went to sea, 75 enlisted, and 136 boys and 520 girls are stated to have emigrated on discharge from the schools.

Results. The RESULTS of the working of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers reported on, are as follows :—

Total number who left the schools during the three years 1881-82-83 was 3,236, viz., boys, 1,565 ; girls, 1,671.

Of these, 15 boys and 10 girls were committed to Reformatories, 97 boys and 126 girls died in the schools, 11 boys and 24 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary ; 202 boys and 7 girls were transferred to other industrial schools, and 87 boys were discharged from the Summer-hill School, the certificate of which was withdrawn.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1884, was therefore, 2,657, viz., 1,153 boys, 1,504 girls.

Of the boys, 34 died after discharge, leaving 1,119 to be reported on, of whom—

1,004	or 89·7	per cent,	were reported as doing well.
24,	or 2·1	"	" doubtful.
Nil	"	"	" convicted.
87,	or 7·8	"	" unknown.
4,	or 0·3	"	recommitted to school.

Of the 1,504 girls, 46 have since died, leaving 1,458 to be reported on, of whom—

1,403,	or 96·3	per cent,	were reported doing well.
15,	or 0·3	"	" doubtful.
1	"	"	" convicted.
37,	or 2·5	"	" unknown.
2,	or 0·1	"	were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The preceding table gives a proportion of 89·7 per cent. of males and 96·3 per cent. of females discharged from Industrial Schools

during the three years (1881-82-83) who are reported to have been doing well since they left the schools, and I can only trace one instance of the 1,504 girls discharged from Industrial Schools during that period who has been convicted of crime during 1884.

COST PER HEAD IN 1884.

In the *boys'* schools the cost per head, including rent, interest paid on loans and expenses of disposal, but omitting cost of buildings, land, &c., and profit or loss on industrial departments, ranged from £27 5s. 5d. at Fox Lodge, and £24 3s. 2d. at Kilmore, to £18 15s. 1d. at Meath, Blackrock. The average cost per head, in 12 schools for grown boys, was £20 15s. 3d.

The cost in the schools for young boys was £20 19s. 6d. at Drogheda, £21 15s. 8d. at Cappoquin, £19 8s. 2d. at Kilkenny, £19 6s. 4d. at Passage West School, and £25 18s. 9d. at Rathdrum School.

In the *girls'* schools the cost per head varied from £28 17s. 8d. at St. George's, Limerick, and £23 12s. 8d. at Newtownforbes to £14 12s. 1d. at Tipperary. The average cost per head in the 45 schools for girls was £19 4s. 11d.

In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls the cost was £17 13s. 8d.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

In the *boys'* schools the highest profits on industrial departments were £5 4s. 10d. per head at St. Nicholas's, £3 1s. 2d. at Artane, £2 11s. 6d. at Limerick, and £2 1s. 8d. at Greenmount. No profit or loss is shown in the *Gibraltar* ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. There was a loss of £123 14s. 5d. at Milltown, Belfast, and of £58 0s. 7d. at Boys' Home, Cork. The average profits in 9 schools for grown boys was £2 11s. 10d.

In the *girls'* schools the highest profits were £5 5s. 6d. per head at Roscommon, £3 18s. 1d. at St. Vincent's, Limerick, and £3 3s. 4d. at Ennis. Average profits in 45 *girls'* schools, £1 17s. 8d.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

At page 116 *et post*, Appendix V., will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each Industrial School in Ireland during 1884.

The total receipts in 1884 were £126,976 16s. 0d., the expenditure £143,990 14s. 1d., towards which the Treasury contributed £78,816 1s. 0d., or more than one-half. The amount received from voluntary subscriptions was £3,781 0s. 11d. Industrial profits realized £11,800 9s. 11d., and £29,390 3s. 4d. were contributed out of local rates by the Grand Juries of counties and boroughs in Ireland. (See table, page 135).

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure during the last four years.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. RECEIPTS.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	75,457 11 4	74,987 12 11	77,280 10 8	78,816 1 0
Subscriptions, &c.,	6,008 7 8	7,074 5 9	6,728 11 7	8,781 0 11
Payment from rates,	28,073 17 1	26,762 16 8	27,900 5 6	23,360 3 4
Voluntary inmates,	1,838 12 5	2,141 11 0	2,145 12 1	2,829 2 11
Hire of labour,	291 10 5	321 13 11	338 15 0	225 15 0
Sundries,	480 7 8	548 17 7	754 10 0	392 6 0
Industrial profits,	9,858 15 2	8,292 2 1	11,571 18 0	11,742 0 4
Total receipts,	116,987 8 9	129,177 6 11	126,820 0 4	126,876 10 0

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. EXPENDITURE.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of Officers,	9,897 8 0	10,380 3 2	10,332 0 4	11,172 17 4
Rations for do.,	5,617 8 8	5,888 12 0	5,797 18 0	6,945 18 3
Food of inmates,	52,130 12 3	52,652 5 2	55,030 19 8	54,709 10 4
Clothing for do.,	15,342 2 0	16,342 2 2	18,349 4 4	16,637 7 8
Washing, fuel and light,	8,526 18 8	8,407 1 5	8,710 11 4	9,006 18 1
Repairs, rates and taxes,	3,472 15 11	3,327 1 6	3,100 3 6	4,624 11 7
Furniture and sundries,	4,892 17 2	5,402 9 10	4,381 2 1	5,364 2 8
Printing, &c.,	1,809 12 5	1,885 15 0	1,671 2 4	1,083 19 10
Travelling, &c.,	365 15 9	431 18 2	400 12 8	466 17 1
Medical expenses, &c.,	1,087 11 4	1,664 2 0	1,638 3 0	1,752 18 4
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	1,540 0 8	1,865 14 1	1,761 11 0	1,838 15 3
Rent,	3,309 9 7	3,223 11 8	2,954 8 0	3,665 2 4
Interest,	5,914 4 0	6,435 10 6	6,811 2 8	7,637 0 1
Disposal,	2,600 1 0	2,797 0 8	3,740 18 2	2,807 5 9
Building,	15,202 17 11	21,641 18 3	19,792 8 10	10,804 6 6
Loss on Industrial departments,	93 5 5	—	144 12 4	181 15 0
Total expenditure,	133,823 1 5	143,848 13 2	144,471 17 4	144,048 14 8

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The amounts collected from parents and step-parents of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the past two years were :—

	1883.	1884.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:		
Dublin,	£ s. d. 162 4 0	£ s. d. 222 6 8
In the Provinces,	316 18 8	323 6 8
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
Dublin,	86 8 8	126 11 8
In the Provinces,	453 0 8	450 13 6
Total,	1,018 3 7	1,122 18 0

Parental contributions.

The preceding table shows that £545 13s. 1d. was collected in 1884 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the Treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

From
parents of
young offenders
in Reformatories.

The young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1884, numbered 1,053. At that time 6,079 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland, yet only £577 4s. 11d. was collected from their parents and relatives in that year, and in 1883 only £539 9s. 4d. The same collectors were employed for both classes of schools. In the provinces, 20 per cent. is allowed to the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Moneys and 25 per cent. is paid to two collectors in the Dublin district.

From
parents of
children in
Industrial
Schools.

The amount collected from parents of children in Reformatory Schools in 1884 was more by £66 12s. 10d. than in previous year, although the number of children in the Schools was less than in 1883. The amount collected from the parents of children in Industrial Schools was more by £37 15s. 7d. than in 1883.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In a previous report I stated as follows:—

"Thirty years ago the condition of the vagrant and criminal children in Ireland, especially the young females, was worse than in any other part of the United Kingdom. During the four years ending in 1852, 63,332 young offenders, vagrants and criminals (5,141 under ten years of age) were arrested in the city of Dublin alone by the police and committed to gaol. Larceny as well as vagrancy then so enormously prevailed among the female population, that during the years 1850, '51, and '52, 5,989 young girls were committed to the Dublin female prison at Grangegorman for the most part for vagrancy and larceny. In 1851 there were 5,334 females committed for larceny alone, the number being, as stated in the evidence before the Parliamentary committee in 1853, 'very nearly equal to the total number of females committed in England in that year for every species of offence.'"

Page 5 of this report shows that only 6 girls under 12 years of age were sent to Reformatories in 1884, while up to this date (August, 1885) only two girls under 12 were so sentenced.

These figures contrast favourably with the statistics above referred to, and show how completely the character of a nation can be changed by judicious legislation applied to proper training and treatment of the young.

It is now generally admitted that no scheme to introduce Technical Education into Ireland can succeed unless it embraces the teaching of skilled industries among the children of the poor. They are now brought up in indolence and inaction of mind and body in many districts of the country. If they were technically educated it might be expected that such children will become useful members of society.

Technical
Education.

In the present condition of civilized nations, a knowledge of machinery is necessary for every working man who desires to rise above the lowest occupations in society. Every work requires a mental effort, and mere physical force is now, to a great extent, superseded by mental labour.

Ireland is deficient in coal, but it has unlimited water-power which now runs waste to the sea. One pound weight of coal it is stated will raise, by machinery, 100 lbs. of material 12,000 feet in height, but it is likewise asserted that an ordinary tide, rushing in and out of a reservoir of a mile in area, can also do as much.

Ireland
deficient in
coal, but
has un-
limited
water
power

work in a day as the muscles of 100,000 men. The wealth of a country depends on the manner in which Nature's forces are guided by the intellect of man, and unless the child is trained to use his mental powers as well as his fingers in the manipulation of his work he will never succeed.

In other civilized countries the provisions of Nature are availed of to develop the industries by utilizing the materials which the nature of the soil affords.

In the south and west of Ireland, on the contrary, while the materials are lying waste, the people of the country are starving and yearly degenerating. On the pier of Clifden, county Galway, for example, large masses of the beautiful serpentine marble of the district have lain for many years unworked. At Dunlewey and at Muckish, in county Donegal, the only white marble on this side of the Alps is quarried with gunpowder for building purposes, and rendered useless for statuary. At the time of the Exhibition of 1854, Mr. Hogan, the celebrated sculptor, undertook to work a specimen of this marble, but, when it was brought up to Dublin, it had been so shaken by blasting that it was useless for his work. It now lies in the Hall of the Royal Dublin Society as a pedestal.

Many persons who ought to be better informed labour under the mistake that because machinery is very extensively used in the manufacture of slop-work, boys employed in working machinery must, of necessity, be trained in ignorance of skilled hand labour. The fact is exactly the converse. Boys employed in workshops where machinery is used become trained to exactness in the execution of their tasks, and they are taught to be attentive and diligent. The most precise and perfect work can best be done by machinery, and the hand not accustomed to its use will work slowly and with difficulty.

When the late Sir C. W. Siemens visited the Artane school, and saw the system pursued in the institution, he expressed himself to me strongly on the great work which was being accomplished and he gave me a cheque for £100 to hand to Mr. Hoope, the manager, towards the promotion of the industries which are being so admirably carried on.

The Royal Technical Commissioners in their Report call attention to the opinion of M. Carbon, a competent witness on the subject, who states that:—

"The object of training the children of artisans should be to make them good and ready workmen. A man may learn to work very well but slowly, or to produce with rapidity but imperfectly. In school workshops the two qualities must be united—the boys must learn to work both quickly and well."

He adds:—

"It is a grave oversight to exercise the pupils on work not destined for actual use. If pupils intended to be workmen do not learn the value of time in the school: if they have acquired a habit of working slowly; if they have not been incessantly stimulated, they will inevitably retain in their career as workmen the habits of dilatoriness they have acquired as pupils."

Natural
products of
the soil not
utilized.

The most
precise and
perfect
work done
by ma-
chinery.

And, further, he considers that :—

"The pupils will have no heart in their work unless it be ordered and actually used ; they must also be rewarded and pecuniarily recompensed for their work."

This system is now carried out in the best schools.

To work quickly and well should always be kept in view in the training of the children. It should be the mainspring to guide the teaching in schools, both Reformatory and Industrial.

Excellent work is done in the Reformatory and Industrial schools for females. The girls trained in these schools are instructed in dairy and farm management, the care of bees, swine, and poultry, the rearing of calves, cooking, baking, and housework. They embroider in gold and silk ; they learn glovemaking, lace-making, bookbinding, dressmaking and millinery, and have thus every facility to support themselves by their industry on discharge. The Managers of many of these schools spare no expense to employ skilled experts to instruct their pupils. The lady Manager of the Parsonstown school paid an artist from Dublin a guinea a lesson to instruct her girls in drawing. She engaged an artist from Honiton to instruct them in pillow lace work. Cookery has been taught in the schools by experts from South Kensington, and butter-making by teachers trained in the Cork and Glasnevin Model Farms. Hence the Managers have no difficulty in procuring the means of earning a livelihood for them after they leave the school. They get ready employment in shops at various works and in domestic service.

Graining in
female Re-
formatories.

In the great majority of both the male and female schools farm management is well taught, as will be seen by reference to the reports of the different schools.

Already the teaching in the female schools of Ireland has produced admirable results, and this is most important when it is remembered that on the mothers of a nation the character and habits of the future generations of the people will depend. It is in early years at home, in the family as well as at school, that the workman must learn to be honest, truthful, sober, cleanly, thrifty, and industrious. It is mainly on this home teaching in childhood that men can be brought up to discharge their duties with energy—to bear with others and to respect themselves. The Industrial Schools of Ireland are at present training between 6,000 and 7,000 young men and women, so that they may exercise this all-important influence. Already 5,440 young women, thus trained, have been discharged from schools. They have, as a rule, acquired a knowledge which will bring comfort to their future households.

It still, however, remains for the Managers of some of the male schools to follow the example set by the zealous workers in the female schools which have produced such excellent results, and until this is done the success of the system cannot be complete. The Artane School, with no greater means than similar Institutions in this country, is doing a great work, and why should not others do likewise ?

The searching inquiries instituted by the enlightened and philanthropic men, members of both Houses of Parliament and

others appointed on the Royal Commissions on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, on Technical Instruction, and lastly the Committee on Irish Industries, have, in a great measure tended to show the causes which have deprived Ireland of the means of employment for her people in the southern and western districts. Their labours explain the reason why that part of Ireland is now a mere mart for the sale of goods on long credit manufactured in other countries.

The export of fish and other produce from Ireland was at one time very great. In Spain up to the present day imported dried fish is always called *Pescado de Irlanda*, and the most choice butter, *Manteca de Irlanda*.

The gentry of Cork are restoring the butter trade, but the fishing grounds of Ireland are worked by strangers, the Irish now import salt herrings from Scotland, and the largest institutions of Dublin are supplied with fish sent over in ice from Grimsby, on the East coast of England.

Amongst other valuable information elicited by the Commissioners on Technical Instruction is an able pamphlet published by Tristram Kennedy, M.P., and Professor Sullivan in 1855. The writers of that pamphlet show how completely Ireland had at that time a parallel in Belgium. The potatoe failure and the consequent famine and fever in 1846-7-8, were the same in both countries. The writers compare the measures taken in Belgium to mitigate the dreadful destitution of the years of famine with those adopted in Ireland under similar circumstances. They give statistics of pauperism which show that in 1848 in Belgium thirty-four per cent. of the population were in a state of pauperism, and in the arrondissement of Roulers-Tbielt on 1st May, 1847, for every 237 self-supporting persons there were 100 paupers. They add, "But how different were the results in Ireland."

The main object of the Belgium system, when the temporary distress was removed, was to supersede the large amount of unskilled labour, increasing poverty, and crime. To obtain this object the *Ateliers d'Apprentissage et de perfectionnement* (apprenticeship and finishing workshops) were established by Royal ordinance in Jan., 1847, in order to develop skilled labour without which no new manufacturers can take root in a country. The Inspectors were selected in consequence of their technical knowledge or skill. Woollens, silk, damask, muslin, jacquard fabrics, &c., were introduced into districts where formerly they were unknown, and they are now returning one hundred fold for the light sacrifices which the country had to pay to support the first steps. The accomplishment of this great work was carried out under the guidance of M. Charles Rogier, Minister of the Interior during the reign of Leopold I, whose judicious administration did so much for the country over which he ruled.

At a meeting of the members of the Congress de Bienfaisance in London, in 1862, the Inspector for Ghent, M. De Graves, read a paper on the subject in which he points out that, "in order to effect the object that M. Rogier had in view, immense difficulties presented themselves. All had to be created anew in the midst

The
Belgian
system very
successful.

of the most unfavourable surroundings, caused by the unsettled state of the public feelings of the period (1848). Skilled workers had to be induced to imperil their fortunes and their futures in undertakings, the success of which was still very problematical. Workmen had to be trained to kinds of work altogether unknown to them. Business relations had to be established and old prejudices removed."

M. De Graves further states in his paper that at the time the Congress was held (June, 1862), the *Ateliers d'Apprentissage*, of which he was the Inspector, being then well able to hold their own, the well-timed assistance from Government towards those schools had been permanently withdrawn, as no longer required. Through them an impulse had been given to private enterprise, and it is gratifying to know his anticipations are since justified by the present condition of Belgium.

What has been accomplished in Belgium might be adopted in Ireland. There are at present 6,293 young persons in Irish Industrial Schools, the inmates cannot leave the Institutions without the permission of the Chief Secretary until they reach the age of 16 years. Amongst them are many clever workers, who, until after that age, could not be enticed to emigrate to other factories in America or elsewhere, and if they had payment by results awarded them for their industry to be lodged in the savings bank for their use when their term of detention has expired, they would have a fund to settle themselves in life, they would have acquired a character for efficiency and good conduct, and private enterprise would have confidence in them as sober, honest, and skilled artizans, young men who would not be open to leave their work or to maliciously injure fine machinery, as has been so often the case in Ireland to my knowledge, bribed by a hostile party to prevent the growth of a new industry in the country. The experiment would cost very little if payment by results were given to the children and the fund laid aside for their future use.

Might be applied to Ireland.

I have quoted these voluminous extracts because I believe that under present circumstances there would be little difficulty in moulding the different institutions of this country into a system of technical instruction on the same lines as that which has been so successful in Belgium.

In Ireland the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the National Board, and the School of Design of the Royal Dublin Society in connection with South Kensington, might be placed in close relationship with each other and a system organized to meet the objects in view. If Ireland were placed on a par with other nations in industrial training as well as in scholastic knowledge, she would hold her own; but children brought up as hewers of wood and drawers of water will have the faults inseparable from such a race in after life.

Existing Institutions could be utilized.

Irish Children are as a rule remarkably sharp even when not trained, and many bright intellects have remained dormant or been misled through want of opportunities for cultivation.

As I write (July, 1885), a girl from the Merrion Industrial

Art training
in Industrial
Schools.

School, after twelve months attendance at the School of Art, Royal Dublin Society, passed all the examinations and was promoted to second grade. The report of the examiners was most creditable, she was awarded "good in freehand," "excellence in geometry, perspective and model drawing," and received three premiums from the School of Art, South Kensington, in consequence.

This girl was again (29th July, 1885) awarded by the judges an extra prize for a design for needlepoint Irish lace. The head master of the school informs me that he proposes to place her in the class for lace designing next session, she can then, when perfected in that department, be taught to transfer her designs for the use of artizan lace workers. She could also work designs for silk and other jacquard fabrics. This is a mechanical process, but hitherto almost untaught in Ireland. The result has been that clever artists have been unable to utilize their designs and their work is unsaleable. A young lady educated in the School of Art in Dublin, was sent by the Duchess of Marlborough to Nottingham, with recommendations, and was offered a very high salary by a leading house in that town, but because she could not draft her designs she lost the appointment, and, as no person in Nottingham would teach a girl who was likely to be a rival, she returned home. Even then I could only find one person in Dublin who had the required knowledge, and he positively refused on any terms to teach her.

Improvements in
lace
designing.

Mr. Alan Cole has done much to restore Irish point-lace, and in consequence its commercial value has in many cases been doubled. The sisters in charge of the Limerick Industrial School found among the paupers in the workhouse some workers of the old Limerick lace, and that industry is again successfully revived in their schools; but in Dublin, every endeavour was made to revive the silk and poplin trade and other industries, but without success. The men prefer to die in the workhouse rather than to impart the secrets of their trades to the uninitiated.

The Manager of the Artane School has, however, now mastered the trade of woven wire mattresses, and already their market price has been reduced by one half. The manufacture of toys of every description, at Kilmore, has succeeded beyond expectation, and this new industry promises to be most successful.

Limerick
Grand Jury
refuse to
contribute
to Reformato-
ries.

The Limerick Grand Jury have recently refused to pay the usual supplemental grant towards reformatories, and in consequence, the Act has been rendered inoperative in that city. At the present moment a boy is under sentence of three months' imprisonment for absconding from the Limerick Industrial School. He had absconded previously and been committed to a reformatory, but was refused as the Grand Jury would not pay for him.

Payments
should be
compulsory.
A rate of
1d. in the £
sufficient.

The Royal Commissioners recommend that this payment should be compulsory. A national rate of 1d. in the pound would yield £57,583, which would pay for 8,859 children at 2s. 6d. per week. There are at present only 7,296 inmates in both reformatory and industrial schools in Ireland.

J. LENTAGNE, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

Names of
Reformatory
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, . . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Maria Pilkington.
" . . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
KING'S CO.,*	6. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. M. J. O'Reilly.
LIMERICK, .	7. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,†	8. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. X. Finegan.
WICKLOW, .	9. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. John King.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1873. Hon. Secretary, Robert Micks, esq., Belfast; E. A. Kerby, esq., R.N., Capt. Superintendent.
" .	2. Fox Lodge, Ballynafeigh, Belfast, for young Protestant boys under 10 years of age. Certified 10th January, 1884. C.M.—Robert Micks, Esq.
" .	3. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—John Coates, esq.
" .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, c.c., Belfast.
" .	5. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill, Belfast.
ARMAGH, .	6. Middletown Industrial School for R.C. girls. Certified 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Donovan.
CAVAN, .	7. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary B. McKenna.
CLARE, .	8. Ennis Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Perry.
CORK. .	9. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" .	10. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" .	11. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" .	12. Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, for Protestant girls. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CORK, . . .	13. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Edwin Hall, esq., Cork.
" . . .	14. Mallow Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Cheevers.
" . . .	15. The Passage West Industrial School for young boys under 10 years of age, certified 27th September, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Mary P. Murphy.
" . . .	16. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
" . . .	17. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. W. P. Shine.
" . . .	18. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . . .	19. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.
DUBLIN, . . .	20. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoope.
" . . .	21. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Alice Keenan.
" . . .	22. Golden Bridge Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. Kirwan.
" . . .	23. The Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, Fairview, co. Dublin, for young male R. C. offenders, sent under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. Certified 24th June, 1881. C.M.—Mr. J. A. Nolan.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . . .	24. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.
" . . .	25. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
" . . .	26. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
" . . .	27. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. Jacob Geoghegan, esq., Hon. Secretary.
GALWAY, . . .	28. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
" . . .	29. St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, for R. C. girls. Certified 8th July, 1884. C.M.—Mrs. M. Burke.
" . . .	30. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
" . . .	31. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
" . . .	32. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
" . . .	33. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Mr. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . . .	34. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary J. E. Lombard.
" . . .	35. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes.
" . . .	36. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
" . . .	37. Pembroke Ahns House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
KILKENNY,	38. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne.	
"	39. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Hogan.	
KING'S,	40. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.	
LIMERICK,	41. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.	
"	42. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.	
"	43. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. P. C. Flood.	
LONGFORD,	44. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary de Sales Fallon.	
LOUTH,	45. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.	
"	46. The Dundalk Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Anne Keegan.	
MAYO,	47. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.	
MONAGHAN,	48. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Finegan.	
ROSCOMMON,	49. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Hogan.	
"	50. Summerhill Industrial School for R. C. girls, Athlone. Certified 17th October, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. E. Jones.	
SLIGO,	51. The Banada Abbey Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tubbercurry. Certified 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Agnes Connolly.	

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
SLIGO, . . .	52. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.
TIPPERARY, . . .	53. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Josephine Walsh.
" . . .	54. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier J. Carroll.
" . . .	55. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Clare Cooke.
" . . .	56. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, . . .	57. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD, . . .	58. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
" . . .	59. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, . . .	60. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Bourke.
WEXFORD, . . .	61. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
" . . .	62. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Walsh.
WICKLOW, . . .	63. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Miss Emily Leakes.
" . . .	64. The Rathdrum Industrial School for young R. C. boys under 10 years of age. Certified 31st December, 1883. C.M.—Margaret Tynan.
CERTIFIED IN 1885.	
TIPPERARY, . . .	Clonmel Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 12th January, 1885. C.M.—Mr. P. Buckley.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND during the year 1884.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—

Inspected 6th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884, 110.

State of premises.—The new buildings of South and West wings, Governor's house, and farm offices have been almost completed, and the work has been executed in the most excellent manner. The accommodation includes new dormitories, school-rooms, class-rooms, work-rooms, play-room, kitchen, bath-room, laundry, drying-house, &c., with the most recent and improved sanitary arrangements. Every provision has been made for the proper heating, lighting and ventilation of the whole establishment.

The cost of these new buildings will be almost entirely defrayed by the loan of £5,000 from Board of Works under Act 44 and 45 Vic., c. 29, to be repaid within thirty-five years. The Committee now express a hope that the public will assist them in the work which they have so well begun, by additional annual subscriptions or donations, and thus prevent any further debt arising in the future.

Conduct and discipline.—Good, notwithstanding the great interruption in the arrangements of the institution caused by the alteration and extension of the premises. Nine boys, however, absconded, six of these were retaken, and the sentence of a seventh expired while out as an absconder.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught. As might be expected, the general school instruction was considerably interfered with during the past year, owing to the alterations and additions to the premises. The school is now, however, in full working order, with every necessary appliance under competent instructors, and the Manager anticipates good results this year. The Rev. T. J. Welland and Rev. A. J. Wilson report most favourably of the proficiency of the boys in religious knowledge.

Health and general condition.—One boy died in the school from abdominal dropsy due to disease of the liver and obstruction of the chyle duct. Another boy, who was on licence with his friends, died of consumption. The general health of the boys in 1884 was remarkably good, no serious illness or epidemic having visited the institution during the year. Dr. Walton Browne still continues to give his valuable services to the institution.

Industrial training.—The various Industrial branches were actively carried on during the year, but were somewhat interrupted during the autumn and winter by the alterations in the buildings. Shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, printing, gardening, and farming, were successfully taught, the net profits amounting to £521 3s. 5d.

Staff.—No change during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the master and matron, Mr. Edward Barclay, and the other officers continue to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Mr. William Shaw, the nephew of the late lamented C. Wolfe Shaw, the founder of Malone Reformatory, still continues to discharge the duties of Honorary Secretary.

Total cost, £2,590 5s. 8d., including £160 12s. 8d. for building; average cost per head, £22 1s. 9d. Industrial profits, £521 3s. 5d.

Results.—Of 64 cases discharged during the three years 1881–82–83, 42 are doing well, 12 were re-convicted, 8 have been lost sight of, and 2 died.

The Committee state that the most cheering accounts continue to be received of those who have been discharged. Some are at sea, some in the Army, others in responsible positions in shops and stores, and those in Canada and the United States are favourably reported on. This is most encouraging when it is remembered that the early associations of most of these boys were mostly evil.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, Co. CORK.

Inspected 16th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884, 193.

State of premises.—A sum of £928 16s. 1d. was laid out on buildings and improvements during the year.

Health and general condition.—Six boys died in 1884, 3 from consumption, 1 from congestion of the lungs, 1 from the bursting of a blood vessel, and one from scrofulous inflammation of the membrane of the brain.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the Reformatory was satisfactory during the year; one case of absconding, however, occurred. At the annual distribution of prizes, Alderman Jones of Cork, as in previous years, presented a silver watch for good conduct.

Educational state.—The usual branches of an elementary education are taught. The manager reports that at the midsummer examination the boys passed very well in the different subjects. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Coadjutor Bishop of Cork, distributed the prizes, and gave the boys kind words of encouragement and advice.

Industrial training.—The industrial training comprises, cabinet-making, carandcart making, wheelwright's work, smith's work, carpentry, plumbing, painting, fitting, bookbinding, shoemaking, tailoring, and baking. Some machinery has been put up in the cabinet and carpenters' workshops and facilitates the work very much.

The farm of 257 acres is in good culture. Bookbinding and cabinet-making are well taught in the school. It would be very desirable if some useful occupation were devised for the very young boys instead of the present system, but the fault lies with the magistrates, who notwithstanding frequent circulars, will send young offenders under twelve to Reformatories instead of to Probationary Industrial Schools.

Staff.—Rev. J. Hayde, of the Order of Charity, assisted by a chaplain and 21 officers, manages the institution.

Results.—Of 181 boys discharged during 1881–82–83, 141 are reported to be doing well, 4 are doubtful, 23 have been re-convicted of crime, 6 have died, 7 are unknown.

Total cost in 1884, £5,365 5s. 4d., of which £928 16s. 1d. was for building, making cost per head £22 19s. 8d. Industrial profit, £43 5s. 8d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 4th May, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 62.

State of premises.—No alteration or additions were made, or needed, during the year. The buildings and appliances are everything that could be desired, and are kept in excellent order by the girls.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory. No serious illness of any kind, or death during the year. Every visitor is struck by the robust appearance of the inmates of this very excellent institution.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Faults few and trifling, with the exception of one girl whom it was considered advisable to transfer to the Spark's Lake Reformatory, as an example. As a rule the girls are very docile, respectful, obedient, industrious; an excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are allowed for secular teaching, and one hour for religious instruction. The usual branches of a primary education are taught. The girls are instructed in vocal music, and sing well in harmony together. I was much pleased with the manner in which the National Anthem was rendered by the girls, on a late visit.

Industrial training.—The individual capacity of each girl is studied, and she is trained for whatever branch of industry she is best suited. The girls are taught every household duty, and trained to habits of cleanliness and order. All the bread used in the institution is made by them, and they also make butter, milk cows, and feed pigs and poultry. The school continues to be supplied with large orders for shirts and gloves from respectable warehouses in the city.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Pilkington, manager, assisted by seven sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

The total cost of the institution in 1884, was £1,566 11s. 6d., making the average cost of each inmate £35 5s. 2d. for the year. Industrial profits, £119 6s. 3d.

Results.—Of forty cases discharged during the years 1881–82–83, thirty-three are stated to be doing well, one is of doubtful character, five unknown, and one has since died.

The manager states that she finds no difficulty in disposing of the girls on discharge, as eligible situations are always obtainable for them.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.

Inspected 9th December, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 26.

State of premises.—The buildings are in good condition and kept in excellent repair. A new entrance gate which was much required was put up during the year.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No sickness amongst the inmates during the year. No death.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. No case of absconding, nor any serious fault occurred in the school in 1884. The mark system continues to work well, and an excellent tone prevails amongst the boys.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to schoolastic instruction, and the progress of the boys during the year is reported to have been very satisfactory. The teacher has been trained under the National Board of Education.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and market gardening. The farm of 6 acres is well cultivated by spade labour, and is found very remunerative. A steam engine works the circular saw and turns the lathes.

Staff.—Rev. J. H. Monaghan, hon. sec., continues to devote much time to the school. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, the master and matron, are untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of the boys. Mr. James Donnell, the literary teacher, is also a very efficient officer.

Total cost for 1884, £693 0s. 11d., making cost per head £26 13s. 1d. Industrial profits, £61 6s. 3d.

Results.—Of fifteen boys discharged in 1881–82–83, eleven are doing well, one is doubtful, one reconvicted, one unknown, and one has since died. After discharge, the boys keep up a correspondence with Mr. Hanna; and most of the boys who learned trades in the school are now earning a good livelihood by them.

REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Inspected 9th December, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 19.

State of premises.—In excellent order. £11 2s. 8d. was expended during the year in providing new grates and making sundry alterations.

Health and general condition.—Very good, with the exception of one girl who is in consumption and pronounced incurable by the medical officer. She is retained in the institution, being altogether friendless, and is perfectly happy under the motherly care of Miss Cooke, the Lady Superintendent of the Institution.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. The girls are truthful, honest, and obedient, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all their own clothes and also work for the shops. They are taught to use the sewing machine and do various kinds of knitting. They are likewise trained in the different kinds of house and laundry work.

Educational state.—The advanced class read, write, and cipher well. They are also taught geography, English grammar, history, composition, and Scripture.

Staff.—Same as in previous year. Miss Cooke continues to manage the school to my entire satisfaction and that of the committee. Her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, is also most efficient.

Total cost for 1884, £473 9s. 5d., of which £11 2s. 8d. was for buildings, making the average cost £24 6s. 8d. per head. Industrial profits, £58 8s.

Results.—Of 12 young offenders discharged during 1881–82–83, 7 are doing well, 2 have been reconvicted, and 3 lost sight of.

The manager constantly receives most gratifying letters from those who have left, many of which express a wish that they could be again back in the school.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BALLINASLOE.

Inspected 14th June, 1884.

This school was closed as a reformatory on 30th June, 1884, certified as an industrial school on 8th July, 1884. The report be will found under the head of industrial schools.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—

Inspected 5th July, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884, 271.

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but several improvements were carried out in different portions of the school. The refectory was fitted up with hot-water pipes, and the entire institution is now well heated, which is important, considering the great dampness of the district in which the school is situated.

Health and general condition.—Excellent, no serious illness during the year. The almost continual immunity from disease which this school has enjoyed for years is a proof that the sanitary arrangements of the institution are very perfect, and shows the care bestowed on the boys.

I regret to state that during the year 1884 one boy committed suicide by hanging. The coroner's jury gave a verdict that he was labouring under temporary insanity at the time he committed the rash act, and exonerated all connected with the institution from even the shadow of blame. I investigated the case, and quite agree with the opinion expressed by the jury.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. The boys are docile and cheerful, and gave little trouble to those placed over them. The system of good conduct badges and pecuniary rewards, continues to work well. Three absconded, but were all retaken.

Educational state.—The manager reports that the majority of the boys are making fair progress, and manifest an eagerness to learn. The usual branches of a primary education are taught. Some of the boys who were in their sixteenth year when committed, and who had never previously attended school, are necessarily in a backward state.

Industrial training.—Some excellent work has been done by the boys during the year, and finds a ready sale. Carpentry in all its branches, smith's work, horseshoeing, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, harness-making, gardening, and masonry, are taught under the direction of competent tradesmen. The farm of 130 acres is well cultivated by the boys, who generally become good farm labourers and easily get employment on discharge. At present many of the former inmates of this school are working on large farms in Canada and earning high wages.

Staff.—I regret much that the Rev. P. Newman, who so efficiently managed this school for some years past, has lately resigned, owing to delicate health. He has been succeeded by Rev. M. J. O'Reilly. The other members of the staff include an assistant manager, chaplain, fourteen brothers and eight foremen of trades.

Total cost in 1884, £6,263 11s. 2d., of which £178 6s. 4d. was for buildings, making the cost per head £22 9s. 1d. Industrial profit, £331 5s. 1d.

Results.—Of the 203 boys discharged during the years 1881–82–83, 163 are stated to be doing well, 23 were re-convicted, 14 lost sight of, and 3 have since died.

The great majority of the re-convictions were for disorderly conduct.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.

Inspected 15th January and 1st December, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 35.

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the course of the year, but £116 19s. 8d. was laid out in fittings and improvements. The manager proposes to carry out the system recommended by the Royal Commission, by the erection of cells for the reception of young offenders, to which it is proposed they will be sent instead of to a prison when sanctioned by the legislature.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception very good. The inmates are docile and obedient, and grave faults are quite unknown amongst them. The girl referred to, however, gave much trouble, and the magistrates committed her to prison for 3 months. She was afterwards transferred to the Monaghan Reformatory, but being found insane, she was sent to the lunatic asylum at Limerick.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and dictation are taught. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction. The Most Rev. Dr. Butler held an examination in Christian Doctrine, and was much pleased with the answering of the girls, although some of them were quite ignorant on admission to the school.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught laundry and dairy work, and farmyard management. They bake bread and do all the house work. They out out and make all the clothes they wear. They knit, crotchet, and embroider. The specimens of Limerick lace made by the girls have been much admired. All the palliasses and mattresses in the institution have been upholstered by the girls. Those who are not sufficiently trained for situations on expiration of their period of detention are retained in the school till qualified.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, with a staff of five sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd, manage the school.

Total cost for 1884, £1,273 4s. 3d., of which £116 19s. 8d. was for building, making cost per head, £33 0s. 8d. Industrial profits, £65 18s. 11d.

Results.—Of 45 discharged during 1881–82–83, 43 are doing well, and 2 have been lost sight of.

Those who have emigrated to America and Australia are getting on remarkably well. Some have even saved sufficient money to send for their relatives. Girls when they emigrate bring their lace frames with them, and are thus usefully employed on the voyage, and find ready sale for their work.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

Inspected 3rd March, and 7th July, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 66.

State of premises.—Owing to the increased number of inmates, consequent on the closing of the Ballinasloe reformatory, it was found necessary to enlarge and fit up one of the dormitories.

On all my visits I found the premises in a very satisfactory condition.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness or death in 1884.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory; an excellent spirit prevails amongst the inmates, who are very industrious and grateful for the care bestowed on them. One girl transferred from Limerick Reformatory gave much trouble, but was found to be insane, and was accordingly sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Another girl, who in High Park Reformatory gave much trouble, has since her admission to Monaghan been amongst the best conducted girls in the school.

Educational state.—The girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some have made considerable progress during the year. They are also instructed in singing. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic and moral instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make their own clothes and are taught needlework of every description. They do lace-work, dressmaking, and embroidery. They wash and make up fine linen for the principal families in the neighbourhood. They cook and are taught the duties of household servants, and work in the garden and farm-yard. One of the sisters who teaches scientific dairy management, trained in the model farm Glusnevin, received the three principal prizes from the hands of Lady Spencer.

Staff.—Mrs. Finegan and six sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Total cost in 1884, £1,510 10s. making the average cost £32 17s. 8d. per head. Industrial profit, £154 10s.

Results.—Of the 42 girls discharged in 1881–82–83, 36 are known to be doing well, 5 were re-convicted.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREB, ENNISKERRY.

Inspected 22nd August, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 300.

State of premises.—A sum of £487 17s. 4d. was expended on new buildings, and £325 10s. 4d. on repairs during the year. A house was built for the better separation of the refractory lads from the body of the boys. The Chapel has also been newly decorated.

This school is greatly crowded with young boys of the Kilmore type, contrary to the express instructions of the executive, and I trust that future legislation will remedy this evil.

Health and general condition.—Three boys died during the year, one from typhoid pneumonia; one from acute peritonitis; and one from gastric fever. The latter boy was in an extremely delicate condition when admitted. The health of the other boys was very good.

Conduct and discipline.—At the beginning of the year several of the boys conspired together and committed a grievous assault on one of the staff. Four were committed to prison for 12 months, and a fifth for 2 months. One boy absconded twice but was retaken on both occasions.

Educational state.—The manager reports that the usual branches of primary education are taught, and the more advanced boys are instructed in mathematics. He states that the greater number made fair progress during the year. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction, and the boys employed on the farm have extra hours in school during winter and in bad weather.

The brass band continues in a satisfactory condition.

Industrial training.—Besides farming in all its branches, cabinet making, wood carving, turning, carpentry, wheel-wright's, and smith's work, tailoring, shoemaking, gasmaking, masonry, stone-cutting, harness making, and baking are taught. The lathes and circular saws are worked by a turbine wheel.

Staff.—I regret to state that the Rev. Dr. M'Intyre who managed this school during 1884, and for some years previously, has lately been obliged to seek a warmer climate owing to ill-health. He has been succeeded by Rev. J. King, who has had many years' experience in reformatories. The other members of the staff include a clergyman, 21 brothers, schoolmaster, bandmaster, boot riveter, boot finisher, tailor, carpenter, harness maker, blacksmith, &c.

Total cost £7,770 1s. 11d., making the cost per head £23 11s. 4d. Industrial profits, £178 0s. 8d.

Results.—218 discharged in 1881–82–83, of whom 2 have since died, 188 are stated to be doing well, 19 have been re-convicted, 8 lost sight of, and 1 doubtful.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR," FOR
PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.

Inspected 8th September, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates in 1884, 263.

State of premises.—I found the ship on my inspection in its usual condition of complete efficiency in every respect: good order prevailed in every department. The arrangements for ventilation are excellent. The vessel is in good repair, very clean, sweet and wholesome, hence the sanitary state of the ship is highly satisfactory. The new boiler works well, and some useful clearances have been made, of which I highly approve.

Health and general condition.—The medical officer, Dr. Mackenzie, reports that the health of the boys during the past year was good, and the sanitary condition of the ship very satisfactory. The food was of the best quality.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during the past year has been generally good, and the amount of punishment administered has been trifling.

It was, however, found necessary to send one boy to the Malone Reformatory.

The temperance movement is still fostered on board the Gibraltar; meetings are regularly held, and many of the boys who have taken the pledge have kept it with remarkable fidelity.

Educational state.—The boys were examined by J. Gordon, Esq., District Inspector of National Schools, who reports—"The junior boys have made decided progress in reading and spelling since last examination. The senior boys read well and understand what they read, and the dictation exercise was very satisfactory in both these classes. Penmanship, as usual, is highly satisfactory. The senior boys are improving in grammar; many of them can now parse a simple sentence accurately. The progress in geography is very marked. I consider the progress made in all classes highly creditable to both teachers and pupils."

I examined each lad carefully, and fully agree with Mr. Gordon's very complimentary report on the general tone of the school, and the earnest respectful demeanour of the boys.

The answering in navigation, practical seamanship, as well as in Scriptural knowledge, shows the efficient training of the boys, and I congratulate the Committee on the result of their labours during the past year.

Rev. R. Crawford, of Seamen's Church, Belfast, and other clergymen examined the boys in Sacred Scripture, and report that the answering was eminently satisfactory, being at once accurate and intelligent, and showing the care and attention bestowed by the teachers.

The brass band still continues in an efficient condition.

Captain J. Smith reports that he examined the boys in practical seamanship, and "found the work and answers to the several questions especially in connection with the compass, very satisfactory. The boys are young, but the knowledge they possess about nautical matters is very creditable to their instructors; in fact the answering was so good, that in one or two cases I had to task my ingenuity, and by a few test questions to decide who was entitled to first prize. 10th February, 1884."

Industrial training.—Practical seamanship in all its branches is carefully taught; as likewise sailmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, &c.

Staff.—Robert Micks, Esq., Hon. Secretary, continues to devote much time to the management of this and the Fox Lodge school. The success of both institutions is most creditable to him and to the Committee who devote much time to the management of the institutions.

The Committee have to regret the death of two of its oldest members, viz.:—Capt. Thomson, J.P., and Mr. G. B. Johnston, J.P., both of whom were most earnest in looking after the welfare of the boys, and contributing largely to the funds of the institution.

Dr. Walton Browne has been obliged to resign his appointment as visiting surgeon to the ship, but still continues as consulting surgeon.

Dr. Mackenzie has taken his place and is most assiduous in his duties.

Rev. M. Beatty and Rev. R. Crawford hold religious services on board the ship.

Total cost in 1884, £6,025 1s. 3d., of which £565 10s. 3d. were expended on the ship. Cost per head, £20 15s. 3d.

Results.—Of 183 boys discharged during 1881–82–83, 129 are doing well; 41 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys, who are absent at sea. 6 are doubtful, and 7 have since died.

FOX LODGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG PROTESTANT BOYS,
BALLYNAFEIGH, BELFAST.

Inspected 1st January and 8th September, 1884.

Average number under detention, 32.

State of premises.—This school was only certified in January, 1884, and on my first inspection in September, it was most gratifying to me to find the progress that the institution had made in the interval. The house is situated in a very healthy part of the town.

It would be very desirable if the Committee would purchase the premises which they have secured the option of doing. Under the recent Act of Parliament (48 Vic., c. 19), money might be borrowed from the Board of Works for the purpose.

£325 4s. 7d. expended on the building during the year.

Health and general condition.—Dr. Walton Browne reports that the health of the boys was excellent during the past twelve months, and the dormitory and lavatory accommodation suitable; the food well cooked and of good quality.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. Faults few and trifling. An admirable spirit prevails amongst the boys, who form a happy family under the care of Mrs. Patterson. They are well cared and carefully looked after.

Educational state.—The boys have, as I expected, progressed much in scholastic education under Mr. and Mrs. Patterson.

The Rev. A. J. Moore, M.A., Rector of St. Jude's, examined the boys in Scripture, and reports that the answering was extremely creditable, especially as all the boys are very young, and had received little instruction before admission to the school.

Rev. R. Crawford, also reports most favourably of their Scriptural knowledge.

Industrial training.—As the school has been only recently certified, and the children are very young, no special industries can be carried on, but the boys are usefully employed in doing the general housework of the establishment, thus fitting them for the more advanced training on board the Gibraltar, to which they are transferred.

Staff.—R. Micks, Esq., Hon. Secretary. The institution is very satisfactorily managed by Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, who are most efficient officers and discharge their duty to the satisfaction of the Committee. There is also a gardener and servant.

The Church of Ireland boys attend St. Jude's Church every Sunday, and the Presbyterians their Church at Knockbreda, of which Rev. Mr. Workman is minister. Rev. A. J. Moore, Rector of St. Jude's, is indefatigable in visiting Fox Lodge, and communicating religious instruction to the children.

Total cost £1,197 18s. 6d., of which £325 4s. 7d. were for building, making cost per head, £27 5s. 5d. Industrial profits, £3 14s. 4d.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
BALMORAL, BELFAST.

Inspected 6th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1884,	77
Under six years of age,	3
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—A sum of £1,142 was expended on the buildings during the year, and on my inspection I was much pleased to find that the institution is now complete in all its arrangements. I think, however, it would be an improvement if the walls were coloured, especially the swimming bath-room. I would also suggest that a small bake-house be erected.

Health and general condition.—Very good, with the exception of three children suffering from scrofulous disease of the bones. The advantages of the swimming-bath are now shown by the freedom of the girls from sore eyes and other affections which were formerly prevalent.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. A system of marks and rewards for industry, tidiness, early rising, and good conduct is found to work well.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a good primary education is given. The pupils were examined in December, 1884, by Rev. E. P. Roe, Inspector of the Church Education Society, who reports:—

"I was satisfied with the result of my examination. Reading is good. Writing from dictation has been much practised and with considerable results, as fifty-two out of eighty-five children examined passed in this particular subject. Singing is excellent and needlework is also very good."

The Rev. W. S. Darley, Inspector of the Diocesan Board of Education, also examined the children in religious knowledge, and found the answering as usual highly satisfactory. A large number of certificates were awarded.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework, the use of the sewing machine and dressmaking are taught. The girls are also instructed in elementary farm work, including curing of pigs and poultry, rearing of calves, and milking of cows, making of butter and gardening.

They are also taught cooking and are trained in all the duties of house-servants.

Staff.—Miss K. M. Thorpe, Lady Superintendent, assisted by Miss Gray-Jones, a voluntary worker, as housekeeper, continue to manage the institution to my entire satisfaction, and to that of the Committee. There are three other officers including a sewing mistress and school-mistress.

The Rev. W. Riddall, A.M., Hon. Sec., and John Coates, esq., J.P., corresponding manager, continue to devote much time to the management of the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £2,648 18s. 10d., of which £1,142 were for building, making the cost per head, £18 7s. 6d. Industrial profits, £104 16s.

Results.—Twenty-two girls discharged during 1881-82-83; 13 doing well, 4 lost sight of, 3 since dead, and 2 doubtful.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.

Inspected 7th September, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates under limit of rules,	150
Voluntary inmates,	1
In excess of limit,	4

State of Premises.—£1,390 19s. 7d., were laid out on the buildings during the year. Three new workshops were added, and the old workshops converted into a school-room. The portion of the building hitherto used as a school-room is now the lavatory and bath-room. I found the premises in very good order on my visit.

Health and General Condition.—One boy died of consumption, and another of typhoid fever. The manager reports that the health of the inmates has been on the whole good during the year. The swimming bath conduces much to the sanitary condition of the institution.

Conduct and Discipline.—Very good. No absconding. Discipline well maintained.

Educational State.—The boys are instructed in the usual branches of a primary English education, and the manager reports that the state of the school in this respect is satisfactory. The Diocesan Inspector reports favourably of the progress made in religious knowledge during the year.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, bootmaking, carpentry, and cabinet-making, including polishing, are taught. All the workshops are supplied with machinery of the newest description, worked by means of a turbine wheel of 14 H. P. The electric light has lately been introduced into the school.

During the present year I visited the school, and was greatly pleased to see the satisfactory results obtained from the new machinery, and I have great pleasure in congratulating the committee on the success which has attended their labours; the school now holds a high position amongst the workshops in Belfast.

Staff, resident.—Mr. Collins, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron, and three assistant teachers.

Non-resident.—Very Rev. J. P. Greene (Adm. St. Malachy's), eight trades instructors, band master, and storekeeper, a gardener and porter.

Total cost in 1884, £4,547 2s. 4d., of which £1,390 19s. 7d. were for building; cost per head, £20 7s. 3d.; industrial loss, £123 14s. 5d.

Results.—Fifty-four boys discharged during 1881–82–83; 52 are reported to be doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.

Inspected 7th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules,	110
In excess of limit,	14
Voluntary inmates,	22
Under age,	4

State of premises.—£420 were expended in 1884 on the buildings of this school, and on my inspection I found the premises in a very creditable state of order and neatness. The lady in charge thoroughly understands the system of managing this institution. The results are very satisfactory, and the children, as a rule, all turn out to be good members of society.

Health and general condition.—A. Harkin, Esq., M.D., the medical officer of the school, reports that one case of typhus fever, imparted by a visitor it was believed, was the only ailment of importance during the year 1884. The immediate removal of the patient to hospital, and the disinfecting of the premises prevented the spread of the contagion. Although scarlatina was very prevalent in Belfast none of the industrial school children caught the disease, and Dr. Harkin ascribes the healthy condition of the institution to the watchful care of the sisters in charge, and the attention paid to food and ventilation.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that discipline has been well maintained during the year, and that the conduct of the children was at all times satisfactory.

Educational state.—Although this school is not in connexion with the Board of National Education, the programme of the Commissioners is followed. The manager states that the children have made good progress during the year, and the Diocesan inspector reports that the answering in religious instruction was remarkably good.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework and the use of the sewing machine. They are also taught dressmaking, crochet, and embroidery. The making of church vestments is successfully carried on in this school, which is much to be commended, as they were formerly chiefly imported from Paris.

The girls are taught every branch of housework, including the making up of fine linen.

Staff.—Rev. J. Hamill, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy superintend the school. They are assisted by 2 scholastic teachers, 3 workmistresses, a laundress, and a domestic servant.

Total cost in 1884, £3,011 0s. 8d., of which £420 was for building, making the average cost per head £20 4s. 10d.; industrial profit, £7 9s. 6d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—34 discharged; 33 doing well, and 1 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

THE MIDDLETOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 6th March, 1884.

Average number of inmates,	20
In excess of limit (one under age),	4
Voluntary inmate,	1
Externs,	91

State of premises.—A sum of £107 was expended during 1884, on improvements. In March of the present year the limit of this school was extended from 20 to 40, and I look forward to its taking its place amongst the best managed institutions in the country. On a late inspection there were splendid crops on the lands, including some of the finest flax in the country.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness, no death. Many of the children who on admission were in a miserable condition from previous neglect, quickly recovered and are now healthy and robust.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Faults few and trifling, and serious punishment unknown. The children are docile, obedient and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined in June, 1884, by E. J. Wingfield, Esq., District Inspector, who reports that the “answering was fair as a rule: geography considerably improved, nearly all the pupils answering well in this subject.”

Vocal music is successfully taught, and the National Anthem was well sung by the pupils on my visit.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines are well taught. The girls rear calves, milk cows, make butter, wash, cook, and do housework. They also work on the farm of 34 acres. Eight cows supply the school with milk.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Donovan and three sisters of St. Louis manage this school.

Total cost in 1884, £618 0s. 6d., of which £107, was for building; industrial profits, £23 9s. 9d.; cost per head, £20 8s. 9d.

Results.—The two girls discharged in 1883 are both doing well.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Inspected 26th June, 1884.

Average number of inmates within limit of rules in 1881, . . . 87

Voluntary inmates, 1

State of premises.—No alterations or additions made during the year. On my inspection I found the premises in good order, and well kept. Everything is done by the ladies in charge, but there are many defects in the buildings which ought to be remedied.

Health and general condition.—Two children who were in a very delicate state when admitted, died during the year, one from consumption and the other from lung disease. The health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired; the children are kind to each other, and give little trouble to the Sisters.

Educational state.—Although this school is not under the Board of National Education, yet the programme of the Commissioners is followed, and the school has been organised by an efficient expert of the National Board.

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description, including the use of the sewing machine is well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothing they wear, and work for the shops. Some good specimens of Limerick and point-lace have been produced by the inmates, as likewise crewel, embroidery, and flower work, but the workroom is quite inadequate. The girls work in the laundry but not for the public.

The bread used in the establishment is baked by the girls who also make confectionery.

Staff.—Mrs. M. B. McKenna, corresponding manager, and a staff of religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare, manage the school. An efficient teacher aids the Sisters in training the girls.

Total cost of institution in 1884, £1,541 8s. 1d.; cost per head, £17 14s. 4d.; industrial profits, £34 2s. 9d.

Results.—All of the 83 girls discharged during the years 1881–82–83 are doing well.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

ENNIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 12th January, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention (within limit of rules),	80
Under 6 years,	1
In excess of limit,	8
Voluntary inmates,	9
Externs who attend the National school on premises—on roll 412; average attendance,	207

State of premises.—No change in the buildings during the year. I found the premises on my inspection neat, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—One girl died in 1884, of pulmonary apoplexy. A number of the little children were attacked by measles and whooping-cough, but all recovered. Two girls suffered much from scrofula, one is now quite recovered although a little lame. The health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; faults few and trifling. The system of rewards works well and causes great emulation.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined in July, 1884, by W. J. Browne, Esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency fair, considerably improved. Of 59 examined, 49 passed. I inspected the various Industrial Departments of this school and was much pleased with what I saw. The habits of order and industry acquired must prove very beneficial to the pupils in after life."

Industrial training.—Various descriptions of needlework, machine work, crochet, and knitting are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothing they wear, and are instructed in practical dressmaking. Specimens of appliqué, guipure, and Venetian point lace have been executed by them, under instruction from a paid teacher.

The girls milk cows, make butter, rear calves, care poultry and pigs. They bake all the bread consumed in the establishment, and are taught confectionery.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Perry, and nine Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and five mistresses, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £1,762 15s.; average cost per head in 1884, £20 0s. 6d.; industrial profits, £310 9s. 4d.

Results.—Of the 12 girls discharged in 1881–82–83, 11 are doing well and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CLONAKILTY.

Inspected 17th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1884,	130
Voluntary inmates,	4
Under six,	3
In excess,	7
Average number of extern children who attend the National school attached to the institution,	446

State of premises.—No alterations or additions during the year. On my inspection I found the premises, as usual, in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or death in 1884. Two girls who on admission were suffering from very bad sore eyes, have been under treatment in the ophthalmic hospital, but in one case it is feared that the girl will lose sight of the right eye.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The manager reports that she each year notices a decided improvement in the spirit of the girls.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined by Peter Connellan, Esq., District Inspector, in January, 1885, who reports—

"After an absence of fourteen years it has again become my pleasing duty to examine this school. The proficiency of all classes in all subjects was satisfactory. The arrangements for the comfort and training of these poor children appear to me to be perfect. This whole department shows what can be done by loving care, skilful teaching, and regular attendance."

It is a gratification to me to be able to indorse these observations of Mr. Connellan.

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description, including the use of the various sewing and knitting machines, is well taught. The girls are also instructed in dressmaking, shirtmaking, embroidery, lace-making, &c. Cooking and laundry work are remarkably well taught.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment; they are assisted by three paid mistresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1884, £2,751 7s. 1d., making cost per head, £18 9s. 4d.; industrial profits, £211 16s. 5d.

Results.—Of 51 girls discharged during the years 1881–82–83, 48 are reported to be doing well, and 3 since dead.

All the children provided with situations are giving satisfaction. After discharge, they keep up a correspondence with the Sisters of their old home, and communicate to them their joys and troubles.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.

Inspected 6th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, } in 1884, paid for out of Treasury Grant, . . .	46
Voluntary inmates,	20
Under six years,	1
Average number of externs who attend the National } school on the premises,	599

State of premises.—On my inspection I found the premises in good order, clean, and well kept. The refectory, reading-room, and play-room have been wainscotted, which is a great improvement.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the children was excellent; no serious illness or death during the year. One little girl, however, who was suffering from consumption on admission is still very delicate.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The children are easily controlled, and no serious punishment is ever found necessary.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and J. Browne, Esq., the District Inspector, reports:—

"School efficiently conducted, progress of pupils satisfactory. Reading good, clear, and accurate. Writing good. Arithmetic very fair. Knowledge of grammar and geography very fair. Needlework good. The classes appear to have been carefully instructed during past year."

Industrial training.—The industries taught in this school are very varied. The girls are instructed in dressmaking under an experienced teacher; they likewise cut out and make all the clothing they wear. Bootmaking, and the making and mending of boots and shoes by machine and by hand is successfully carried on, and all the boots and shoes used in the establishment have been made and repaired by the girls.

Besides ordinary house work, the children are taught laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely. Some of the more grown girls are employed on the farm; others are trained to be nursery maids and governesses.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with two Sisters of Mercy, manage the school. There are a dressmaker, a needlewoman, a skilled machinist, and servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1884, £844 12s. 9d., making average cost per head £17 19s. 5d. Industrial profits, £76 8s. 6d.

Results for 1881–82–83.—19 discharged; 16 are known to be doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, and 2 since died.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KINSALE.

Inspected 18th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention	} 150
in 1884, paid for out of Treasury Grant,	
Do. not paid for, in excess of limit (or under age) .	

State of Premises.—On my inspection I found the premises as usual in good repair, clean and well kept. A new and more capacious covered passage was erected between the workrooms and lavatories during the year.

Health and General Condition.—Excellent; no serious illness, no death.

Conduct and Discipline.—Very good; faults few and trifling. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the children.

Educational State.—The usual branches of a primary education are well taught, and those who show talent are instructed in drawing, music, and the higher branches of knowledge. Singing is efficiently taught in the school, and the success of the girls in that department is most creditable to their instructors.

Industrial Training.—Needlework in all its different branches is well taught. The girls are also instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They embroider, do lace work, and are proficient at dressmaking. They wash and make up fine linen in a superior manner. They work on the farm, care cows, pigs, bees and poultry, and work in the dairy. In no school in Ireland is cooking better

taught. Girls whose terms of detention have nearly expired devote themselves to the occupation by which they have to earn their living in future life.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the school, assisted by 3 secular paid workmistresses, 4 monitresses, a dressmaker, and 1 dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1884, £2,593 12s. 11d. Average cost per head of each inmate, £17 1s. 3d. Industrial profits, £259 4s. 11d.

Results.—Of 65 discharged in 1881–82–83, 59 are doing well, 4 have not been heard of for some time, and 2 have since died.

I cannot close this report without again expressing my great admiration of the success which attends the management of this school. Mrs. Bridgeman, one of the founders of the Industrial School System in Ireland, still continues her labour of love, and her former pupils are now taking respectable positions in society.

DEACONESSSES' HOME, GLANMIRE, CO. CORK, FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Inspected 8th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in

1884,	37
Voluntary inmates,	12
Under six years of age,	1

State of Premises.—I found the premises on my inspection as usual in thorough repair, clean and orderly. The grounds are tastefully laid out and the site of the new school has many advantages for the training of the children.

Health and General Condition.—Excellent. A few cases of whooping-cough of a mild type, occurred during the year but no serious illness, or death in 1884.

Conduct and Discipline.—Very satisfactory. A good tone prevails in the school, and serious faults are unknown amongst the children.

Educational State.—The usual branches of a good English education are given, and those who show talent are taught French, Latin, vocal and instrumental music and general literature. A number have passed the intermediate examinations with honours.

The Rev. Canon Archdall and Rev. C. F. Ince hold weekly classes for scriptural teaching.

Industrial Training.—The girls cut out and make all the clothing they wear and many of them are excellent dressmakers and milliners. The use of the sewing machine is also taught, and the girls are carefully instructed in cookery and laundry work. They milk cows, make butter, and care poultry. They are also instructed in every branch of household duty.

Staff.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe, corresponding manager; Miss E. L. Cheales, honorary secretary; and other members of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses' Institution have charge of the institution, and the management is most creditable to those ladies who are devoting their lives to the good work with success.

Total cost in 1884, £1,009 18s. 3d., cost per head, £20 3s. 11d., industrial profit, £107 12s. 10d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Fifteen discharged, all doing well.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARBLE HILL,
BLACKROCK, CORK.

Inspected 9th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884,	68
Under six years of age,	1

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection clean, orderly, and well kept, but want of funds has prevented the committee from building a new schoolroom and carrying out improvements suggested from time to time.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No sickness of any kind during the year, beyond a few trifling ailments. The boys are provided with good wholesome food, and every attention is paid to ventilation and cleanliness.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. Offences few and trifling. A firm but mild discipline prevails, and the manager reports that the boys are as a rule truthful, honest, and straightforward.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught. The Diocesan Inspector, Rev. H. K. Moore, M.A., reports as follows on the results of his examination :—

“A very satisfactory inspection. I am much pleased with the way the course has been worked up.”

At an examination in Scripture and Church formularies, the boys competed with others from various schools, and thirty-four out of forty-five who entered won prizes and certificates.

Industrial training.—The younger children are employed at tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, and housework, while the more grown boys work on the farm, upon which excellent crops were raised during the year. The services of a skilled agriculturist have lately been secured.

Staff.—Mr. Edwin Hall, the hon. secretary, and Mrs. Hall, are untiring in their exertions to benefit the boys, and the success of the school is mainly due to their labours. They are ably seconded by Mr. and Mrs. Collison, the superintendent and matron of the school. The other members of the staff have given every satisfaction during the year.

Total cost in 1884, £1,378 19s. 10d., making the cost per head £19 19s. 8d.; industrial loss, £58 0s. 7d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Forty-one boys discharged, 39 of whom are doing well, and 2 doubtful.

Mr. Hall reports that nearly all the boys who during the past fourteen years came under his care, are now doing well in the world, and he states that they have turned out far better than his fondest hopes could have led him to expect.

In Mr. Hall the boys have a friend to whom they can always refer in case of need.

MALLOW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 19th May and 5th October, 1884.

Inmates within the limit of rules,	60
Under six years of age,	1
In excess,	3
Voluntary inmates,	8
Externs who attend National School on premises—on roll, 500; average attendance,	450

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept. Various improvements have been made. The heated swimming bath continues to be most beneficial to the health of the children.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The girls are docile, obedient, and industrious. An admirable spirit prevails amongst them, and faults are few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education. The District Inspector, J. W. Rodgers, Esq., examined the pupils in October, 1884, and reports:—

"Forty-six industrial pupils were examined. In general their answering was creditable and fully equal to that of the ordinary pupils."

Singing is taught to all, and instrumental music and drawing to those who are likely to become governesses or teachers.

The National Anthem was well sung by the children on my visit.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework of different descriptions, as also the use of the sewing machines. They cut out and make all their own clothes, do crochet and tatting. They cook, and bake bread for the entire establishment, and are taught pastry and confectionery. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions. They also milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. C. Cheevers, eight Sisters of Mercy, and four paid officers manage this school.

Total cost of the establishment in 1884, £1,096 11s. 9d. Average cost of each inmate, £18 5s. 6d. Industrial profit, £79 10s.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Seven discharged, 6 doing well, and one has since died.

PASSAGE WEST INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS, COUNTY CORK.

Inspected 6th October, 1884.

Average number of children within limit,	32
In excess of limit, (under 6 years of age)	1
Voluntary inmates,	3
Externs attending National School,	204

State of premises.—A sum of £92 8s. was laid out on the buildings during the year. A new work-room was put up, and other improvements made. I found the premises on my inspection in excellent order, clean and well kept. I wish very much that all young boys should pass this school before they go to Greenmount School, for which Passage West is intended as an auxiliary.

Health and general condition.—Excellent: no serious illness, or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The children are most docile and faults are almost unknown amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined by J. Browne, Esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The pupils have been carefully instructed during 1884. All passed very satisfactorily on every point of their respective programmes. Their industrial work, especially their basket work, appeared to be very neatly executed. Pupils were all clean, comfortably clad, healthy and happy looking."

Singing is well taught, and some of the little boys show much talent for music.

It is much to be regretted that the little boys who are progressing so well in this school, under the Board of Education, have hitherto been deprived of the advantages which this system affords, as soon as they are transferred to Greenmount, because the managers of that Institution will not place their school in connexion with the Commissioners.

Industrial training.—The little boys are usefully employed in making mats of cocoa fibre and wool, hearth rugs, towels, and in working the sewing machine. Basket-making was introduced during the year, with success. The more grown boys work in the garden, paint, stain, and polish the floors of the entire establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. M. P. Murphy and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron, laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost in 1884, £787 16s. of which £92 8s., were for building. Cost per head, £19 6s. 4d. Industrial profit, £18.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Inspected 6th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates paid for under rules, . . . 132

Do. do. voluntary 5

In excess (and under 6 years of age) 4

State of premises.—A sum of £125 16s. 3d. was expended on improvements during the year. I found the premises on my inspection in an excellent condition of order and cleanliness.

The school was visited on 15th April, in present year, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Albert Victor, when an address was presented by the children. The visit was in every way satisfactory, and the Institution was much commended by their Royal Highnesses.

Health and general condition.—One child died of consumption, of which she had the seeds on admission to the school. The health of the others was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The children are docile, industrious and anxious to please. The system of marks works well.

Educational state.—The usual branches of an English education are taught to all, and girls of superior ability are instructed in music and the higher branches of knowledge, to enable them to be governesses and teachers.

At the time of the Royal Visit, they sang the National Anthem, God Bless the Prince of Wales, and some verses composed for the occasion by Dr. Smith, to the air of the Danish Anthem.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, knitting, and other industries are remarkably well taught. The girls cut out and make all their own clothes; they also work the sewing and knitting machines.

Book-binding has succeeded admirably, and the work turned out is equal to that of the best commercial establishments. Cooking, laundry work, milking cows, making of butter, caring pigs and poultry are well attended to.

Altogether the Industrial training in this school is most satisfactory.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux and eleven Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school. A singing mistress, a laundress, machinist, and book-binder are also employed.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £2,431 5s. 7d., of which £125 16s. 3d. were for building, making the average cost £16 7s. 0d. per head. Industrial profits, £114 5s. 7d.

Results.—Of 63 girls discharged in 1881–82–83, 60 are doing well. 2 since dead, and 1 convicted.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.

Inspected 9th October, 1884.

Average number of children in school, . . . 166

State of premises.—A sum of £92 7s. 3d. was expended on repairs, and a further sum of £143 10s. on improvements in the farm buildings; during the year the play-yard has been concreted, but the workshops are still very defective, and the school otherwise imperfect.

In April of the present year the limit of the school was extended by 20, to meet transfers from the junior schools.

Health and general condition.—Two boys died of brain disease during the year. The health of the other inmates was satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys during the year was satisfactory. The only serious breach of discipline was the absconding of two boys, who however were brought back in a few hours.

This school has not been placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, although I have frequently urged the manager to do so.

Educational state.—At my request the pupils of the Industrial school were examined in May of the present year, by John Browne, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board, who had previously examined the Greenmount National school, which is conducted by the same community and is in connexion with the Board of Education. He reports that the "answering and general proficiency of the Industrial School children, was, for the classes in which the were represented, on the whole satisfactory." He, however, adds, that having regard to the ages and dates of admission of the children the "classification is much lower, and the rate of progress much slower, than are usually found in any ordinary National school."

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, baking, painting and glazing. They work on the farm, which now consists of 190 acres of land, on which 50 milch cows, 70 sheep, and 6 draft horses are kept.

The technical instruction in this school requires improvement.

Staff.—Mr. P. Shine and eight Presentation Brothers manage the school. They are assisted by a chaplain, assistant teacher, singing master, band master, three trades instructors, farm bailiff, servant, &c.

Total cost of the school in 1884, £3,309 8s. 6d., making the average cost per head £19 1s. 5d. Industrial profits, £351 2s. 9d.

Results.—Of 88 boys discharged in 1881–82–83, 3 have died, 77 are reported to be doing well, and 8 lost sight of, most of whom it is stated have emigrated.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.

Inspected 6th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates in school in 1884,	86
Under six years of age,	1
Voluntary,	3
Externs attending National school on premises,	90

State of premises.—A sum of £68 1s. 10d. was laid out on improvements during the year. The premises are in perfect repair and every attention is paid to sanitation.

Health and general condition.—One boy died suddenly of hemorrhage. A few boys had whooping-cough, but with these exceptions the health of the inmates has been as usual, excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys has on the whole been good during the year. It was, however, found necessary to have one boy committed to a Reformatory. Three other boys absconded but returned after a couple of days.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and J. Browne, Esq., the District Inspector, reports—

"General proficiency very fair." Answering in grammar and geography good in fourth class—very poor in higher classes: knowledge of arithmetic good, reading fair, occasionally too hurried and inaccurate, writing fair.

The Rev. Dr. Webster pays the teachers results fees for all Industrial boys who pass the Inspector; 73 passed out of 77 examined.

Vocal and instrumental music and bell-ringing are taught.

Industrial Training.—The boys make and mend their clothing and boots. All the bread used in the establishment is baked by the boys. The Rev. Dr. Webster states that he has long wished to have such a variety of industrial work as would enable every boy to suit his own tastes. Up to the present, however, this has been found to be impracticable.

Staff.—The Rev. G. Webster, D.D., continues to devote much time to the management of the school, and is untiring in his efforts to further the interests of the boys, who as a rule he has advanced in life. The other officers are, a lady superintendent, a head master, and assistant, two stewards, a cook, laundress, charwoman, and two nurses.

The total cost for 1884, £1,699 4s. 5d., making average cost per head, £18 2s. 5d.; industrial profits, £471 17s. 7d.

Results.—Of 32 boys discharged in 1881–82–83, 28 are doing well, 3 are doubtful, and 1 unknown.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.

Inspected 7th October, 1884.

Average number under detention in 1884,	59
Voluntary inmates,	1

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept. The sanitary arrangements and ventilation are carefully attended to.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The girls are docile and attached to each other. Punishments are rare.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary education are taught, and the manager reports that good progress has been made during the year. The pupils were twice examined by the Diocesan Inspector, and also attend the annual Scriptural examination of the Diocesan Board of Education.

The Rev. J. Ainley, holds Bible classes weekly in the school. He is assisted by some ladies in the neighbourhood.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught plain needlework and the use of the sewing machine, dressmaking, plain and fancy knitting. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They are carefully trained to all the duties of house servants, and the manager experiences no difficulty in finding suitable situations for them on discharge. Laundry work is well taught in this school, and some of the girls make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, corresponding manager, and other members of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses' Institution, Glanmiro, manage the school. There are likewise three paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £1,148 2s. 4d., making the average cost per head £19 2s. 8d. Industrial profits, £131 11s. 6d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Forty children were placed in service; 39 are doing well; and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 18th January, and afterwards very frequently during the year 1884.

Average number in School in 1884,	708
Voluntary Inmates,	5

State of premises.—A sum of £3,384 4s. 10d. was laid out on the buildings in 1884. A large dining hall and kitchen were erected and other improvements made during the year. Since this school was founded in 1870, the buildings have cost the manager a sum of £57,273 2s. 4d.

The limit of admission was extended by 100 in April of present year to provide accommodation for transfers from Kilmore and other junior schools.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Her Excellency, Lady Spencer, with a large party visited the institution on 12th April, 1885, where they received a cordial welcome, and were much pleased with all they saw.

Health and general condition.—Six boys died during the year, 4 from tubercular meningitis, 1 from consumption, and 1 from spinal fever. The health of the other children was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of one boy whom it was found necessary to send to a reformatory, the conduct of the inmates was everything that could be desired during the year. They were diligent and cheerful in the performance of their several duties, giving great satisfaction to all in charge of them.

Educational State.—The usual branches of a good primary education are taught, and the manager reports that the various classes have passed the ecclesiastical and school examinations with credit. The drawing class was particularly successful. Out of 230 exercises, 38 were excellent, 104 passed, 73 were fair, and only 13 were failures.

Boys intended for clerkships are taught bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, and phonography.

Boys of superior ability are instructed in the higher branches of scholastic knowledge.

Industrial training.—The following are the principal industries taught in the school:—Shoemaking, farm carpentry, house carpentry, tinplate working, engine fitting, cabinet making, painting, bookbinding, harness making, tailoring, flour-milling, iron and wood turning, baking, smith's work, wire working, weaving, printing, upholstering, gardening, farming, butcher trade, hairdressing, hosiery and cap making, house servant's work, farm servant's work, plastering, concrete work, bricklaying, building, &c.

Ninety boys are preparing for office and shop business, and a class has been formed for boys intended for musical profession. It has been most successful. One boy promises to take a high place in the profession, and others are giving satisfaction in regimental bands.

Staff.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoops, with a community of 18 Christian Brothers, educate the children and carry on the business of the institution. The other members of the staff include a bandmaster and assistant, an organist and singing master, drawing master, drill instructor, 2 assistant teachers, 4 gangers, night watchman, travelling agent, and 25 trades instructors.

The total expenditure in 1884 was £18,657 13s. 4d., of which £3,384 4s. 10d. were for building. Average cost per head, £21 8s. 5d. Industrial profit, £2,181 12s. 2d.

Results.—Of 460 cases discharged during 1881–82–83, 443 are doing well, 16 are since dead, and 1 lost sight of.

During the year 172 boys were placed out as follows:—2 bakers, 1 bookbinder, 1 carpenter, 3 coopers, 3 cabinet-makers, 1 coach builder, 5 harness makers, 6 blacksmiths, 15 hair dressers, 1 mason, 1 engine-fitter, 1 printer, 11 tailors, 14 shoemakers, 1 tinsmith, 1 plumber, 1 upholsterer, 3 painters, 3 weavers, 2 wheelwrights, 1 assistant clerk, 8 shop assistants, 15 farm servants, 14 house servants, 6 porters, 2 emigrated, 5 enlisted, 45 returned to friends.

BOTERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BOTERSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 15th December, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	134
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	6
Do. voluntary inmates,	2
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	162

State of premises.—No alterations made during the year. A sum of £60 1s. 2d. was expended on repairs of the buildings. I found the premises on my inspection very clean, orderly, and remarkably well kept.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The children are gentle and obedient, and seldom require punishment of any kind.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the National Board of Education, and was examined in December, 1884, by James Patterson, esq. the District Inspector, who reports that the moral tone, order, cleanliness and discipline were very good, and the general proficiency satisfactory. The subjects in which the pupils were examined were reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, needlework and vocal music.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, needlework, and machine work are well taught. The children do all kinds of lace work, embroidery, and knitting. They wash and make up fine linen for private families. They also milk cows, make butter, care poultry, &c. Several efficient servants have been sent out during the past year and are giving much satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. Alice Keenan and seven Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by three efficient teachers, a dressmaker, a laundress, and three servants.

Total cost in 1884, £2,452 16s. 0d., making cost per head £17 10s. 4d. Industrial profit, £172 8s. 4d.

Results.—1881-82-83.—Of 50 persons discharged, 2 have since died, 46 are doing well, and 2 lost sight of.

GOLDEN BRIDGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 16th February, &c., 1884.

Average number of inmates during 1884,	90
Do. in excess (or under six years),	6

State of premises.—I found the premises on all my inspections, in perfect repair, clean, orderly, and well kept. The limit has now been increased from 90 to 110.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death in 1884. Many of the children who on admission showed great signs of scrofula have since become bright, healthy, and robust.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. No punishment whatever during the year.

Educational state.—Although this school is not under the Board of National Education, the programme of the Commissioners is followed. The pupils were examined by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Head Inspector of the Board, and all passed in their several classes with great satisfaction.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in all kinds of plain needlework, including the use of the sewing and knitting machines. Laundry work is well taught and all the elder girls are now skilled laundresses.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Kirwan and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by four school teachers and five technical instructors.

Total cost in 1884, £2,032 6s. 4d., making cost per head £21 3s. 4d. Industrial profit, £353 0s. 1d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Eight discharged; all doing well.

THE KILMORE PROBATIONARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAIRVIEW,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 6th April, &c. 1884.

Average number in 1884, 49

State of premises.—The limits of this school has recently been extended from 50 to 100, and a large new building to accommodate this number is now being erected. On all my inspections I found the house and grounds in a most satisfactory state of neatness and order.

Health and general condition.—Very good. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The boys are very docile and attentive to all their duties, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. Notwithstanding that all the inmates have been all committed under the 13th Section of the Act, no serious fault was committed during the year, and the result of the management is beyond all praise.

Educational State.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught, and the manager reports that the boys have made steady progress during the year. The fife and drum bands have become very efficient.

Industrial training.—The boys work on the farm and in the garden, and are kept employed as much as possible in the open air. Some are engaged at toymaking, which is a good preparation for carpentry and cabinet making. This is a most profitable employment, which hitherto has been monopolised by Germany and Switzerland, and it is the principal industry of the City of Nuremberg.

Staff.—Mr. P. A. Nolan and two Christian Brothers manage the school. They are assisted by five paid teachers.

Total cost in 1884, £1,183 14s. 1d., making cost per head £24 3s. 2d. Industrial profits, £63 9s. 6d.

Ten of the boys having conducted themselves creditably during the time of their probation were transferred by the Chief Secretary to the Artane School.

Results, 1881-82-83.—One boy discharged, doing well.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELEND, SANDYHOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 23rd May, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1884, 70

State of premises.—No alterations or additions during the year. I found the premises on my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and provided with all necessary appliances for the efficient teaching of the inmates.

Health and general condition.—One child died of consumption while on license with her friends. All her family had died of the same disease. The health of the other children in the school was excellent during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. Faults rare, and of a trivial character.

Educational state.—This school is not under the Board of National Education, which is much to be regretted, but the programme of the Commissioners is followed. The manager reports favourably of the progress made during the year.

The Kindergarten system has lately been introduced, and I trust that the other advantages of the National Board will likewise be availed of.

Industrial training.—The children are well instructed in every description of needlework, and to use the sewing and knitting machines.

Dressmaking, millinery, crewel work, macramé, lace, and other industries, are taught with success. The girls are good laundresses, and are instructed in dairy management, to milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow with a staff of six Sisters of Charity manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a workmistress, and a landress.

Total cost of establishment in 1884, £1,451 14s. 11d., making the average cost per head £30 14s. 9d.; industrial profits, £125 3s. 0d.

Results.—During the years 1881–82–83, thirty-seven girls were discharged, 35 of whom are doing well, one is doubtful, and one since dead.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CAEVSFORT-AVENUE. Inspected 15th May and 19th June, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884,	99
In excess,	1

State of premises.—Notwithstanding the heavy debt (£2,000) which encumbers the school, the committee expended £230 during the year in erecting an isolated hospital, in the event of an outbreak of epidemic disease. The building was designed by Mr. Fuller, architect, who generously returned his fees. Such an hospital should be an adjunct to every well managed industrial school. The building is well planned and might be taken as a model.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. An admirable tone prevails in the institution, which is highly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Vanston and the staff.

Educational state.—The pupils were examined in June and December, by Mr. Edward Taylor, the Inspector for the Church Education Society, who reports that:—

“The handwriting and composition far exceeds what is usually met with. I carefully tested the advanced arithmetic classes by printed cards, and found the answers worked out with great accuracy. The answering in mental arithmetic was also excellent, as likewise that in English history.”

The knowledge of Holy Scripture, the Thirty-nine Articles, and Church Catechism was most satisfactory.

Through the generosity of the Hon. the Recorder, prizes were awarded to such as made the greatest progress during the year.

The brass band continues in a highly efficient state.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring. They also upholster mattresses, knit, and do housework. Excellent crops have been raised on the land by the boys, who also milk and care cows, and do various farm works.

During the present year some good work has been done by the boys, the refectory has been wainscoted and other improvements made by them.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, manager and matron, and two assistant teachers, manage the school. There are also three trades instructors and a nurse. The committee report that the conduct of all the officials connected with the school has been most exemplary.

The Hon. Judge Harrison is Treasurer; S. Gordon, Esq., M.D., and Rev. E. F. Rambant, are Honorary Secretaries; W. Thornley Stoker F.R.C.S.I., and J. E. Pollock, Esq., M.D., are the medical advisers.

Total cost in 1884 £2,125 15s. 11d., making the cost per head £18 15s. 1d. Industrial profit, £212 5s. 3d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Of 46 boys discharged, 40 are stated to be doing well, 4 doubtful, 1 re-committed to the school, and 1 lost sight of.

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

Inspected 17th January, &c., &c., 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in			
1884,	.	.	150
Do.	.	under 6 years,	2

State of premises.—A large block of building, comprising new school-room, kindergarten, lavatory, dormitory, &c., was commenced in the present year. The increasing demand for the various kinds of needlework done by the girls has made more extensive accommodation a necessity. The new school-room will be nearly double the size of the present one, which will be used in future as a workroom.

On all my inspections I found the premises in a perfect state of order and cleanliness. Improvements are continually being made in the farm and garden.

The school was visited in June, 1884, by the members of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, who expressed themselves much pleased with all they saw.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption during the year. She had the seeds of the disease when admitted. The health of the others was everything that could be desired. The children are well cared, and the dietary is generous. Those who are delicate get every extra that is considered beneficial.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; faults few and trifling. The girls are amenable to discipline, industrious and happy.

Educational state.—The programme of the National Board is followed, and the manager reports that the children have made good progress during the year. The kindergarten system of instruction has been introduced for the youngest class, with excellent results.

Some of the more intelligent girls who are being trained as teachers, are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, drawing, and the higher branches of education. A class has been formed under a well qualified artist, to teach illuminating, the painting of Christmas cards, and other artistic work. One of the girls from the school attends the School of Art, Kildare-street, daily, where she gets free instruction, and it is proposed that she devote herself to designs for lace and other technical industries. She has already distinguished herself in freehand, geometry, perspective, and model drawing.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in this school continues to be of a superior class. Needlework, both plain and ornamental, is always being executed for the public. The girls are instructed in point lace, crewel, and embroidery. The manufacture of kid gloves for the shops is also extensively carried on. Some girls with a decided artistic taste have been taught painting and design. They work for the shops and the increasing demand proves that they give satisfaction. Some illuminated addresses and heraldic painting executed during the year was much admired.

Practical lessons on cooking are given every week, by a professed cook from South Kensington.

The girls milk a number of cows, make excellent butter, rear large quantities of poultry, work in the garden, and are taught every domestic duty.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford, with eight Sisters of Charity, and three secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage the industrial school.

Total cost of school in 1884, £3,254 18s. 1d.; cost per head, £21 8s. 3d.; industrial profits, £374.

Results.—1881–82–83.—Forty-one girls were discharged; 40 doing well, and 1 doubtful.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed. Should her period of detention have previously expired, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate, at the cost of the manager.

After discharge, the girls correspond with the Sisters, and seek their advice in all matters of importance connected with their future.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, DUBLIN.

Inspected 31st January, 28th February, and 13th December, 1884.

Average number of children in the school in 1884, . 54

State of premises.—On my inspections I found the premises in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept, but the defects pointed out in previous reports still exist.

Health and general condition.—W. G. Smith, esq., M.D., the Medical Officer of the school, reports:—

"The health of the children has been most satisfactory. One girl, however, died in the Meath Hospital of inflammation of the brain in October, 1884. No other death since 1882. Vaccination has been duly attended to."

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The girls are docile, amenable to discipline and industrious.

Educational state.—The pupils were examined in October, 1884, by Rev. J. W. Tristram, who reports:—

"The school maintains its character for general efficiency in Holy Scripture, English grammar, dictation, and mental arithmetic. I was well satisfied with the result and much progress is evident. There were 51 present, of whom 31 passed, being 60 per cent. of the average attendance."

Industrial training.—The girls are taught plain needlework, and the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make all their own clothing and work for the shops. They learn house and laundry work and elementary cooking.

Staff.—Jacob P. Geoghegan, esq., Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Ball, Lady Ferguson, Miss Reeves, and other ladies of the Committee, manage the institution. Miss Buckley, the superintendent, is assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress and workmistress.

Total cost of institution in 1884, £1,215 1s. 11d., making the average cost of each inmate £22 10s.; industrial profits, £157.

Results.—Of 16 girls discharged during 1881–82–83, 14 are doing well, and 2 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.

Inspected 19th October, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1884,	111
In excess,	6
Voluntary inmates,	34
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution.	420

State of premises.—£51 were expended during the year on various improvements. I found the premises on my inspection in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Five girls died during the year, two from consumption, one from lung disease, one brain disease, and one mesenteric disease. The health of the other inmates was very good.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. Discipline well maintained. The children docile and easily managed.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in November, 1884, by John Barrett, esq., the District Inspector, who reports:—

"The pupils are very fairly proficient in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, but are not up to the school programme in geography."

Some of the girls whose terms of detention have expired were appointed paid monitresses in the school. Vocal music (Hullah's system) is successfully taught, as also instrumental music to girls intended for teachers.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, including the use of the different sewing machines, is well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. Some beautifully embroidered vestments have been made by them. They cook, make bread, pastry, and confectionery. They work in the garden and greenhouse, and are instructed in the management of bees. They milk cows, make butter, and learn in general house work.

The poultry yard is well managed and an incubator is successfully used in the school.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and eight Sisters of Mercy manage the institution; they are assisted by a paid teacher, a dressmaker, and two gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1884, £2,393 5s 1d., of which £51 was for building, making the average cost per head £20 0s. 4d.; industrial profits, £148 2s. 0d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Of 66 girls discharged, 64 are doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

BALLINASLOE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 14th June, 19th July, and 18th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates during half-year,	35
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State of premises.—The premises which had been so long a reformatory, were certified in July, 1884, as an Industrial school. The manager has since entered into a contract for £4,500, and the new buildings are being erected on the most improved principles, with all modern appliances.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. Some of the little children suffered from measles, which was very prevalent in Ballinasloe, but all recovered.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good; faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and now that it has received a certificate as an Industrial school the pupils attend the Convent National school adjoining, on five days in the week. The District Inspector reports that the

"Proficiency was on the whole very fair. That of the infants, first and second classes was good, and that of the other classes was fair in reading, and good in writing and arithmetic. These latter, however, failed in dictation and with one exception in grammar; and of the four examined only two succeeded in geography, but all did well in the industrial portion of the course, and exhibited satisfactory attainments in needlework."

It must be recollected that the school was only opened in June 1884, and that the children were nearly all illiterate on admission.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, the use of the knitting and sewing machines, cooking and laundry work are taught.

Bee culture is very extensively carried on, and with great success, the heath on large bogs in the neighbourhood being favourable for this industry. The girls work in the garden, and the institution is most creditably managed.

Staff.—Mrs. Burke, assisted by four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school.

Total cost during six months, £553 6s. 4d. Industrial profit, £27 10s. 3d.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY GALWAY.

Inspected 10th August, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention within limit of rule,	50
Do. in excess of limit or under 6 years of age,	12
Externs attending the National School—on roll 136·5; average attendance,	81·8

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in their usual creditable state of order and cleanliness. A sum of £96 was expended during the year in sinking a deep well on the school grounds, and providing a force pump. By this means an abundant supply of pure water has been obtained for the school.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No illness whatever occurred in the school during the year. This is chiefly due to the great attention bestowed on the water supply, and the precautions taken in ventilation and other sanitary arrangements.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. Faults few and of a trifling character.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined by E. Dowling, Esq., the District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. General proficiency very satisfactory. The pupils are well cared for physically, well instructed and admirably trained."

Industrial training.—Hand-sewing is well taught, and each girl must be proficient in this branch before she is allowed to use the sewing machine.

The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They are taught cooking, baking, and laundry work.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1884, £1,134 7s. 7d., of which £96 were for buildings, making cost per head £16 11s. 8d.; industrial profits £156 18s. 2d.

Results.—Of 36 girls discharged in 1881–82–83, 21 are doing well, and 5 have been lost sight of, these latter went out after a very short stay in the school.

A constant correspondence is kept up with girls who have left the school, and assistance is given to them when in difficulties or ill health. Some who emigrated are in excellent situations in America.

OUCHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUCHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.

Inspected 9th August, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant, 40

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in their usual creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The school buildings and farm yard are in good repair, the farm well stocked with cattle and the pasture good.

Health and general condition.—One child on licence died of typhus fever during the year. The health of the children in the school was very good.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children are docile, obedient, and anxious to improve. Faults few and trifling. An excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board and was examined by E. Downing, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The proficiency of the pupils throughout their respective programmes is highly creditable to the conductors. Besides the obligatory branches they all sing nicely, and some play well on the piano and harmonium. The industrial occupations are varied, suitable to the locality, and well attended to."

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, mantuamaking, and needlework are well taught in this school. The girls learn to use the different sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the shops and private families in the neighbourhood. They are taught baking, cooking, to milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, calves, poultry, and to care bees, also the duties of housemaids, and laundry work, and they wash for the public.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and two other officers, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1884, £848 19s. 0d.; cost per head, £21 4s. 5d.; industrial profit, £77 6s. 7d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Of 18 discharged, all doing well.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.

Inspected 8th August, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in
1884, 77
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises, . 420

State of premises.—A sum of £314 13s. was expended during the year on buildings and improvements. An addition was built to the laundry, consisting of a tiled stove room off the ironing room, and a mangling room.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption, during the year. Her two sisters had been carried off by the same disease. The health of the other children was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. Faults few and trifling. The children are docile, obedient, and anxious to improve. An excellent spirit prevails in the institution.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined by E. Downing, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The general proficiency is satisfactory. There is this year for examination no class higher than fourth. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline satisfactory."

The industrial school pupils attend the ordinary National school, and are mixed throughout the classes. The result fees earned by externs amounted to £169 6s. 6d.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well taught in this school, as also the use of the sewing and knitting machines. The girls are taught dressmaking, as likewise plain and fancy work. They cut out and make their own clothes, and work for the shops. They wash for the public in the laundry on the premises. All the bread used in the institution is baked by the girls.

Those who are not fitted for employment when their term of detention has expired, are retained in the Home attached to the school until qualified for a situation.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of five sisters of Merey, manage the school; they are assisted by a dressmaker, a laundress, and a lace-maker.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £1,628 5s. 9d., of which £314 13s. were for buildings, making the average cost per head £17 1s. 2d.; industrial profits, £274 15s.

Results.—Of 42 girls discharged in 1881-82-83, 40 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 1 has since died.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.

Inspected 8th August, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884, 155

State of premises.—A sum of £588 5s. 9d., was expended during the year on the internal completion of the new building. A second school-room has been fitted up, which will afford the additional school accommodation required, and will enable a better classification of the boys.

Health and general condition.—Three boys died of consumption during the year; one of these was on licence at the time. A fourth boy died of heart disease. Of the boys who died of consumption, the disease was hereditary in at least two cases. The health of the other children was very good.

Conduct and discipline.—One boy was committed to a Reformatory for absconding. The general conduct of the others was very satisfactory.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught to all. The more advanced are instructed in Euclid, mensuration, and drawing. The additional school accommodation will facilitate the instruction of the boys.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, cart-making, black-smith's work, shoemaking, tailoring, and baking. Six foremen of trades, two skilled artizans, and a machinist attend to the technical instruction of the inmates. The workshops continue to be

well patronized by the public. Arrangements are being made to provide a steam engine to work the machinery in the workshops.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerius, assisted by five Christian Brothers, and a sufficient staff of trades' instructors and other subordinates, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £3,831 7s. 8d., of which £588 5s. 9d. were for building, making cost per head £20 17s. 2d. Industrial profits, £300 11s. 0d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Fifty-four discharged; 39 doing well, 11 are unknown, 2 since died, 1 recommitted to school, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS, KILLARNEY.

Inspected 19th May, 1884.

Average number under orders of	{ Boys, 35 }	} 103
detention in 1884	{ Girls, 78 }	
Under age,	1
Voluntary,	3
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises, .		211

State of premises.—I found the premises in excellent repair when I visited. The girls' school has been newly papered and painted, and the sewerage improved, but the house for boys remains as heretofore.

Health and general condition.—One girl died from hydrocephalus, after a short illness. The health of the other children was very good.

Order and discipline.—One girl absconded, but returned in a week. The conduct of the others was good. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was inspected in December, 1884, by P. Macnamara, esq., District Inspector, who reports—

"The children of the industrial school are taught with the ordinary National School pupils, and thereby partake of all the benefits of the school. The proficiency of the classes reaches a fairly useful standard, and may be considered satisfactory throughout."

Girls who show talent learn drawing, vocal and instrumental music and other extras.

Industrial training.—The inmates are instructed in cooking, dairy business, the milking of cows, feeding of pigs, poultry, &c. They cut out and make their own clothing, and are taught the use of the sewing machine. Some do point lace and crewel work nicely.

All the washing of Killarney House, and of the Convent, is done by the girls.

The little boys help in the garden, and about the school premises.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of four Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys, under the supervision of the Sisters, by whom they are instructed.

Total cost in 1884, £1,839 0s. 1d.; cost per head, £17 13s. 8d. Industrial profits, £108 19s. 10d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Fifty-four discharged; 48 doing well, 3 are unknown, 1 doubtful, 2 since died.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.
Inspected 20th May, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884, 100

State of premises.—No alterations or additions during the year. The premises, when I visited, were not in a satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, but the farm is well managed.

Health and general condition.—One boy died from consumption during the year. The health of the other children was good. The medical officer of the school is most zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys is reported by the manager to have been satisfactory, and he states that the children are docile, obedient, and respectful.

Educational state.—The manager also states that the usual branches of a primary education are taught, and he reports favourably of the progress of the pupils during the year.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, smith's work, and baking were very successfully carried out during the year. The farm of 36 acres is well managed, and the results satisfactory.

Staff.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes and a staff of Christian Brothers manage the school, assisted by 7 other officers.

Total cost of institution in 1884, £1,968 10s. 7d., making the cost per head £19 13s. 7d. Industrial profits, £152 15s. 3d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Of 74 discharged, 8 have since died, 57 are doing well, 12 have been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

THE KERRY HOME FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.

Inspected 20th May, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884,	12
Under 6,	1
Externs who attend National School on premises,	35

State of premises.—No change during the year. I found the premises on my inspection in good order, clean, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Three boys died during the year, 1 of bronchitis, and 2 others from typhus fever. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The boys are docile, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—The school is in connection with the National Board of Education, and was examined in November, 1884, by W. Connelly, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

“General proficiency fair, especially reading, writing, and arithmetic of fifth and sixth classes.”

Mr. Colvin, the master, is a first-class teacher, and he takes great care of the scholastic training of the boys, and is preparing some for Pooock scholarships in Kilkenny College.

Instruction in Holy Scripture and Catechism is carefully given in this school. Mrs. Colvin, the matron, instructs the boys in music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Industrial training.—The boys work in the house and garden, and are taught tailoring. The number of boys in the school average only 12 during the year; and the industrial work is necessarily limited.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, is manager.

Mr. Archbold Colvin, who is master, and his wife, matron, have charge of the school. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys.

Total cost in 1884, £263 3s. 10d., making the cost per head £20 4s. 10d. Industrial profit, £3.

Results, 1881-82-83.—11 boys discharged, 7 doing well, and 4 doubtful.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.

Inspected 20th May, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1884,	70
Voluntary inmates,	5
In excess, or under 6 years of age,	3
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	143

State of premises.—A sum of £100 15s. 6d. was expended during the year on repairs of premises. A separate play-room has been fitted up for the young children. The school is remarkably well kept, and its management is most creditable to the Sisters in charge.

Health and general condition.—Three girls died of consumption during the year. Two of these were on licence with friends at the time of their death, having been ordered change of air by the medical officer. The health of the other children in the school was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. No grave fault committed during the year.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in June, 1884, by W. Connelly, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The proficiency throughout the programme, with the exception of Geography in fifth class, is very fair."

Vocal and instrumental music and other extras, including French and drawing, are carefully taught in the school. The children sing well in harmony together.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in plain and fancy needlework, including the use of the various sewing and knitting machines.

They work gold and silver embroidery well, and during the year they executed a magnificent set of Church vestments and other ecclesiastical requisites.

They upholster mattresses, care a large quantity of poultry, and do all the household work of the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron and four paid officers, former inmates of the school.

Total cost in 1884, £1,275 5s. 10d., making the cost per head £17 9s. 4d.; industrial profits, £28 18s. 4d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Of 38 girls discharged, all are doing well. Those who reside near the school visit it often, and a regular correspondence is kept up with others living in foreign countries.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.
Inspected 22nd June, 1884.

Average number of inmates in custody under the rules,	162
Do. in excess or under 6 years of age,	7

State of premises.—A sum of £649 5s. 3d. was expended during the year on additional improvements, enclosure of play-ground, erection of a belfry, &c. On my inspection I found the premises as usual, a model of neatness and order.

Health and general condition.—Four children died during the year, 2 from consumption, 1 from chronic peritonitis, and 1 from hydrocephalus. All these boys had been delicate from admission, and the exceptional care they received in the school stayed for a time the development of the fatal diseases.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. Serious faults are unknown in the school.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught, and the manager reports that the children evince an eagerness to improve. The kindergarten system has been introduced within the last few months, with the most satisfactory results. It is admirably adapted for training and developing the minds of the young boys who are as yet too small for any manual occupation.

Industrial training.—All the clothing and boots required in the school are made and mended by the boys, under instruction from two tailors and a shoemaker. Ten machines are in constant use, and a loom for weaving suspenders has been provided.

The more grown boys work in the garden, and are instructed in carpentry, under a skilled workman.

A brass band was formed during the year and is going on very well. The band-master attends twice in the week to give instruction to the boys.

Staff.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne and four Sisters of Charity manage the school, assisted by two paid school teachers, a matron and other officers.

A trustworthy man sleeps in the dormitory with the more grown boys, takes them to walk, and acts as drill-master.

Total cost in 1884, £3,793 10s. 11d., of which £649 5s. 3d. was for building, making the cost per head £19 8s. 2d.; industrial profits, £118 2s. 8d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Nineteen discharged; 15 doing well and 4 unknown.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY.
Inspected 22nd June, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884,	100
In excess of limit (or under 6 years of age),	3

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, nor indeed were any required. £300 was laid out on repairs, and in providing the school with a plentiful supply of pure water. I found the premises on my inspection in their usual creditable state of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Two girls, who were on licence in hospital, died of consumption during the year. The health of the children in the school was very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children are obedient and respectful to their teachers, and kind to each other. They are orderly and industrious and evince a spirit of emulation.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary education are taught. The manager reports that the children are in general anxious to learn and have made good progress during the past year.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in the various branches of needlework, including the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make their clothing, and are instructed in practical dressmaking. Gold and silver embroidery is also taught in this school, and I saw some very beautiful Church vestments which were being worked by the girls at the time of my visit. They cook, bake, milk cows, and learn all the duties of household servants. Laundry work is particularly well taught in this school.

Staff.—Mrs. Hogan with a staff of eight Sisters of Charity manage the institution. Five laundresses, a workmistress, two well qualified dressmakers, and two machinists, under the superintendence of the Sisters, give instruction in the school.

Total cost in 1884, £2,580 15s. 6d. Cost per head, £22 11s. 9d.; industrial profits, £310 14s. 5d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Fifty discharged; 4 since dead, 43 doing well, and 3 unknown.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, PARSONSTOWN.

Inspected 14th April, 1884.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury,	79
Under age,	1
Externs attending National School,	318

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but some repairs and alterations were carried out at a cost of £82 3s. 6d. On my inspection I found the premises in their usual creditable state of order and cleanliness. The accommodation is sufficient for 20 more than the present limit.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No sickness during the year. Some of the children when admitted were very delicate from previous neglect, but soon recovered. One girl sent to hospital with scrofulous affection of the eyes, is progressing favourably.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Any faults committed were of a trifling character, and the manager reports that the children are docile and anxious to improve.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in December, 1884, by A. Parser, esq., the District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. Geography was a little weak in the senior class. All else was good."

Fifty-two were examined as if for results and all passed favourably.

The drawing class, under the Science and Art Department, continues in a most satisfactory state. At the examination in March, most of the

pupils present passed, and eight gained prizes. Eight of the Industrial school girls have already obtained certificates from South Kensington to teach elementary drawing.

Vocal music is well taught under a competent professor, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other music on my visit, in a most creditable manner.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in this school is of a superior description. The girls are taught machine and hand sewing, knitting, embroidery, and lace-making. In the latter branch they had the benefit of instruction from Mr. Alan Cole, from South Kensington.

Several contracts for Church work have been executed as likewise gold crowns for the Prisons Board.

Roman mosaic work was attempted, but up to the present has not been successful.

The children are instructed in every branch of house work, cooking, dairy management, laundry work, &c.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Becket with seven Sisters of Mercy have charge of the establishment. They are assisted by five paid officers (former inmates of the school).

Total cost in 1884, £1,613 0s. 8d. Cost per head, £20 3s. 3d. Industrial profit, £97 3s.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Thirty-four discharged, of whom 29 are doing well, 4 since dead, and 1 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.

Inspected 15th January and 1st December, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884, 58

State of premises.—In addition to the large sum expended on the erection of the new buildings originally intended for the Reformatory, a further sum of £693 0s. 6d. was laid out in 1884 on various appliances for the training of the children. The school is now very perfect in all its arrangements. In April last the limit was extended to 80, but there is still accommodation for a much larger number.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory. No serious illness or death during the year. Many of the children who were delicate on admission, have since become strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. Punishments are almost unknown in the school. The children are docile and happy; and a spirit of industry prevails.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught, and the manager reports that the children have made good progress during the year. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction.

Vocal music is well taught, and the children sing nicely in harmony together.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in this school is of a superior class. The children cut out and make all their own clothing, and work for the shops. They are taught to use the sewing and knitting machines. Some Church vestments beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, chenille and silk, have been executed by the girls, who also work

Limerick lace very perfectly, and gained the highest award and medal for this article at the Cork Exhibition of 1884.

The children are taught cooking, baking, laundry and house work. They upholster mattresses and palisades, polish floors, &c. They feed calves, pigs, and poultry. The more grown girls care their younger companions.

The manager reports that she finds no difficulty in providing situations for the girls, as there are more applications than can be attended to. One girl has been in the same situation in Limerick for the past nine years.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £2,368 4s. 2d., of which £693 0s. 6d. were for buildings, making the average cost per head £28 17s. 8d. Industrial profits, £46 12s. 4d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Of 34 girls discharged all are doing well.

The girls who emigrated to Australia and America correspond frequently with the Sisters, and are all, without exception, getting on remarkably well. Some are married and have comfortable homes.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.

Inspected 15th January and 1st December, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within the limit of the rules,	130
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	13
Voluntary inmates,	90

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in their usual creditable state of order and cleanliness. A sum of £106 10s. was expended during the year on building a porch to the school-room door, which prevents drafts, and has proved of very great advantage in other ways.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption while on licence in hospital. She had been very delicate for a long time, and at length succumbed, notwithstanding that every possible care was bestowed upon her. Another child, two and a half years of age, died of acute cerebral disease in the school.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in December, 1884, by James Ross, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Proficiency in essential subjects and in music creditable, fair attention being paid to subhands of school programme. The needlework was of a high order of merit."

The result fees earned by externs amounted to £51 12s. 6d.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. The girls are instructed in needlework of various descriptions, including the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make all their own clothes, and work for the public. Some beautiful specimens of Limerick lace and crewel work have been executed by the inmates during the year.

The girls have been instructed in cooking by a certificated teacher from South Kensington. They are also taught dairy management, the care of pigs and poultry; and work for the public in the laundry attached to the school.

Staff.—Mrs. M'Namara, with twelve Sisters of Mercy, assisted by

paid teachers, including a well qualified workmistress and a laundress, manage the school.

Total expenditure in 1884, £2,915 6s. 6d., making cost per head £21 12s. 1d.; profit on industrial department, £507 15s. 8d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Fifty-seven discharged; 54 reported to be doing well; 2 since dead; 1 doubtful.

Girls trained in this school are received into a House of Mercy in Limerick, where they remain until suitable employments offer.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Inspected 15th January and 1st December, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within

limit of rules,	149
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—A sum of £621 11s. 2d. was laid out on improvements during the year. The additional buildings include three new workshops, two large sheds, and water-closets. A steam cooking apparatus has been erected in the kitchen.

Health and general condition.—One boy died of inflammation of the lungs. The manager reports that the health of the others was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—One boy was sent to a reformatory for absconding. The manager reports that the conduct of the others was good, and that they are docile and industrious.

Educational state.—The manager reports that reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, book-keeping, mensuration, and commercial correspondence are taught, and he states that the results of the teaching during the year was satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in baking, carpentry, cartmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, coach-building, smith's-work, farming, and gardening, including the management of horses, cows, and pigs.

There is a farm belonging to the school, but about a mile distant from the institution.

Staff.—Rev. P. C. Flood, assisted by a staff of seven Christian Brothers, with paid assistants, and ten trades' instructors.

Total expenditure during 1884, £4,062 8s. 3d., of which £621 11s. 2d. was expended on building, making the cost per head £22 15s. 9d.; industrial profits, £388 19s. 2d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Seventy-four discharged; 66 doing well, 6 lost sight of, and 2 since dead.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.

Inspected 19th November, 1884.

Average number of children under order of detention in

1884,	80
Under six years of age,	1
Externs who attend National School on premises,	53

State of premises.—A sum of £277 10s. 6d. was laid out on various improvements during the year. I found the premises on my inspection in a creditable state of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death. Some children who were delicate on admission rapidly improved.

Conduct and discipline.—One girl proved very unruly during the year, and was committed to Monaghan Reformatory for four years for assaulting one of the staff and destroying some clothing, the property of the institution. The manager states that the conduct of the others was very good.

Educational state.—This school is in connection with the National Board of Education, and was examined in November, 1884, by H. A. Donovan, esq., the District Inspector, who reports:—

"The general quality of the teaching is very fair, except as to grammar. Reading, writing, and needlework are especially well taught, but the classification is rather low, owing (as is explained by the conductors) to the shortness of time the industrial school pupils remain in the National school."

The result fees earned but not paid, amounted to £26 14s. 6d.

Some children who show ability are placed in the select school attached to the convent, where they are taught drawing, painting, French, music, &c.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all their own clothing and are taught plain and fancy needlework, including the use of the sewing and knitting machines. A laundry is attached to the school, in which the girls wash and make up fine linen for the public, and their work gives much satisfaction. The girls have charge of the dairy; they milk the cows, make butter, feed calves and poultry. They cook and do all the housework of the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 10 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, assisted by 3 literary teachers, 3 laundresses, and 3 servants.

Total cost of school in 1884, £2,191 18s., of which £277 10s. 6d. was for building, making the average cost per head £23 12s. 8d.; industrial profits, £198 16s. 2d.

Results, for 1881-82-83.—Forty-three discharged; 39 are reported to be doing well, 1 has since died, and 3 have been lost sight of.

The manager reports that the girls in America, Australia, and elsewhere, are doing remarkably well, and correspond frequently with the Sisters. A House of Mercy, attached to the school, affords shelter to those who are out of situation, and is a valuable adjunct to the institution.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, DROGHEDA.

Inspected 24th November, 1884

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules in 1884,	92
Voluntary,	2
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	379

State of premises.—No alterations have been made in the buildings during the year, but a sum of £139 10s. 8d. was laid out in painting the dormitories and walls of the institution, and likewise in improving the garden. A greenhouse was also erected.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No death during the year. Every attention is paid to the food and treatment of the children, many of whom were received in a most neglected state.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The manager reports that the children are obedient and respectful, and anxious to learn. The mark system works well.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined in September, 1884, by S. Adair, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency very fair. The school programme is properly observed."

Out of 85 presented for examination, 73 passed. Drawing, music, and other extra subjects are taught to those who show talent.

Industrial training.—The boys are taught tailoring, fret-work, mat-making, slipper-making, scarf-knitting, darning, stocking-knitting, and gardening. Those who have been in the school for some time have attained considerable proficiency in the branches they have taken up. They seem to like the work, are very happy, and are much attached to the Sisters.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Frances Austin and a staff of seven Sisters belonging to a French order of Sisters of Clarity. There are besides two matrons, a cook, a laundress, a tailor, and a gardener.

Total cost of school in 1884, £1,971 12s. 6d., making the cost per head £20 19s. 6d.; industrial profit, £11 8s. 4d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Seven discharged; all doing well.

DUNDALK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

Inspected 2nd February, 1884.

Average number of children in year,	30
Voluntary inmates,	16
Under age, or in excess of limit,	12
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	685

State of premises.—The manager reports that a sum of £136 13s. 8d. was expended on the premises in 1884. Good out-offices for cows, poultry, &c., have been recently completed at a cost of £277 14s. 8d.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year. In summer the children bathe in the sea, and are brought for long walks into the country, which conduces much to their health.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. Serious punishments are never necessary. A system of honor cards, on which the children's names are placed according to merit, causes much emulation.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education and was examined in August, 1884, by S. Adair, the District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency good. The school programme is well carried out. The pupils of the Industrial department receive their instruction in the Convent National school adjoining, and are taught in precisely the same manner as the day pupils. Only two of them—very young children of first class—failed to pass."

Instrumental music is taught to those who show a taste for it, and are likely to become teachers.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all their own clothing, and are taught needlework, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. Skirt and slipper making have been most successful. A new industry was added during the year—that of hearth-rug and mat making, for which several orders have been received.

Cooking is taught, as also dairy work, the rearing of calves, pigs, and poultry. The girls are instructed in the proper management of bees, the extracting of honey without injury to the combs, &c.

Laundry and house-work is well attended to, and the manager states that several applications for servants had to be refused during the year.

Staff.—Mrs. A. Keegan, with two Sisters of Mercy and two paid officers, managed the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £717 3s. 6d., of which £126 13s. 8d. was for buildings. Industrial profits, £30 13s. 7d. Cost per head, £19 13s. 3d.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 11th August, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of the rules in 1884,	80
Do. in excess or under six years,	7
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	367

State of premises.—On my inspection I found the premises in their usual creditable condition, with every appliance for the proper training of the inmates. Additional land was obtained during the year, and the dairy much enlarged.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness or death in 1884. One child suffered much from a diseased foot, and another from a sore eye, during the year. Children admitted in a delicate state soon became strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. Faults few, and none of a serious character. A system of marks works well, and excites emulation among the children.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was inspected in December, 1884, by M. Mullally, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency remarkably good; the children are extremely well trained and taught."

The results fees earned, but not paid, amounted to £30 14s. All examined passed, and were promoted to higher classes.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in all its branches, as also the use of the sewing-machine. They cut out and make all their own clothes, and work for private families in the neighbourhood. The knitting and crochet done in the school finds ready sale. The girls are carefully instructed in dairy management, and make butter very well. Cooking has been taught under a certified teacher from South Kensington.

In the public laundry the more grown girls make up fine linen nicely, and some of the former inmates of this school are now earning large wages as laundresses in America and elsewhere.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Paul Cullen and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £1,599; cost per head, £18 7s. 7d. Industrial profits, £137 5s. 3d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Forty-six discharged; 4 since dead, 42 doing well.

The manager reports that many who have emigrated are now sending considerable assistance to their families.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.

Inspected 2nd March and 7th July, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within

limits of rules,	67
Not paid for out of Treasury grant, four under 6 years,	4
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	250

State of premises.—I found the premises, on my inspection, in a most creditable state of order and cleanliness. No new buildings were erected during the year, but the sewerage and sanitary arrangements were improved at a cost of £50. Since the commencement of 1885 extensive improvements have been carried.

There is abundant accommodation for a larger number of inmates than the school is at present certified for.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children are obedient, docile, and respectful to their teachers, and kind to each other.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education and was inspected in July, 1884, by W. P. Headon, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The general answering was very satisfactory. In the essential subjects of the programme the pupils obtained 94 per cent. of passes out of the total available, and 90 per cent. of the classed pupils qualified for promotion. A few were presented in music and drawing, and showed creditable proficiency in both branches."

Industrial training.—The girls do plain and fancy needlework, and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make all the clothing they wear. They are taught dressmaking, and knit all the stockings used in the establishment. A laundry is attached to the school in which the girls wash and make up fine linen for the public, and their work gives much satisfaction.

The school of cookery, fitted up for the instruction of the children, continues to work well. Scientific butter-making is also successfully carried on under a teacher trained in the Glasnevin Model School where she distinguished herself and received the highest honours.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Finnigan and seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the institution. They are assisted by paid teachers.

Total cost of school in 1884, £1,601, making the cost per head of the inmates £22 10s. 11d. Industrial profits, £140 15s.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Thirty-five discharged; 32 are known to be doing well, 7 since dead, and 1 unknown.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSCOMMON.

Inspected 19th November, 1884.

Average number of children under rules,	44
Voluntary,	28
In excess (under six years),	1
Extern pupils who attend the National School,	261

State of premises.—A sum of £200 was expended on improvements in the buildings, and a further sum of £80 6s. 5d. on repairs during the year. A large cistern for holding rain water has been erected in the laundry, and extensive alterations are in progress and will shortly be completed.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The children are obedient, docile, and grateful for the care bestowed on them.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined in August, 1884, by A. J. McIlwaine, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The answering in the several subjects is generally very fair. Industrial instruction well attended to."

The result fees earned but not paid amounted to £13 0s. 6d.

Vocal music (Hullah's system) is well taught, and girls of superior ability are instructed in instrumental music, drawing, painting, &c.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, including the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make all their own clothing, and do knitting, crochet, embroidery, tatting, and lace work. One of the girls whose term expired during the past year has been appointed workmistress in the National school.

Cooking is well taught, as also dairy management, and the rearing of calves, pigs, and poultry. The laundry is well patronised by the surrounding gentry. Some of the girls work in the garden and tend flowers in the greenhouses.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1884, £1,422 13s. 5d.; the cost per head, £17 19s. 7d.; industrial profits, £358 12s. 3d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Of 19 discharged, 18 are doing well, 1 doubtful.

THE SUMMERHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ATHLONE.

Inspected 11th May and 20th July, 1884.

Number of inmates (girls) on 31st December,	133
In excess or over limit,	16
Voluntary,	5

State of premises.—A sum of £314 14s. 7d. was expended in 1884 in putting the extensive premises of the school in thorough repair. Some additional laundry accommodation has been found necessary, plans and specifications for which have now been prepared, and the work will be carried out during the present year.

Health and general condition.—One child, who was very delicate on admission, died of meningitis during the year. Four other children suffering from chronic disease of long standing were discharged by order of Chief Secretary, as the medical officer had certified that they were unfit subjects for Industrial training.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The manager reports that the children are gentle, docile, easily managed, industrious, and anxious to please. The system of marks works well.

Educational state.—This school was placed in connexion with the National Board of Education in July, 1884, and an excellent classified teacher assists the Sisters in its management. As yet not many externs attend the school, but it is hoped that the necessary average of thirty will be kept up.

Girls who show taste and aptitude for higher culture are employed as monitresses, and are being trained for teachers. They are taught instrumental music, drawing, and other extras.

Industrial training.—The manager reports that the children have shown special taste and aptitude for every branch of Industrial training. The laundry, dairy, bakery, apiary, poultry and farm yards are all working well, and fully supply the wants of the establishment. The crops on the farm were considered the best in the neighbourhood.

In the needlework department the results were most satisfactory. The children make and mend all their own clothing. The little girls in the junior school have knit over 400 pairs of stockings during the year.

A special class are engaged at dress and staymaking, and some of the little girls promise to be good workwomen.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Jones, manager, assisted by nine Sisters of Mercy, two schoolmistresses, workmistress, machinist, laundress, bakeress, cook, and farm servant.

Total cost of the schools for boys and girls in 1884 was £2,681 7s. 4d.; industrial profits, £74 7s. 10d.; cost per head, £17 8s. 3d.

Results, 1881-2-3.—Of 6 discharged, 2 are doing well, and 4, who emigrated, have been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

BENADA ARBEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TUBBERCURRY.

Inspected 23rd October, 1884.

Average number within limit,	50
In excess,	1
Externs attending the National School,	106

State of premises.—No additions to the buildings during the year, but the grounds have been enclosed and planted. I found the premises, on my inspection, a model of neatness and order.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness, or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. The manager reports that the children are obedient and anxious to learn.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in October, 1884, by C. Smith, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The general proficiency was very good. All the pupils succeeded in passing, and they gave evident signs of having been carefully and well taught."

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make their own clothing, knit stockings, and use the sewing-machine. They are well trained in dairy work, and make excellent butter. Much attention is paid to cooking and the other duties of household servants.

The girls wash in the laundry, and make up linen in a superior manner.

Altogether the industrial training in this school, considering the short time it has been open, is very satisfactory.

Staff.—Mrs. Connolly and three Sisters of Charity manage the school, assisted by three paid teachers.

Total cost in 1884, £1,038 11s. 8d.; cost per head, £21 6s. 1d.; industrial profits, £50.

Results.—The school having only been certified in June, 1882, no results can yet be reported.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SLIGO.

Inspected 22nd October, 1884.

Average number of children under rules,	70
In excess of limit or under 6 years,	4
Voluntary inmates,	53
Externs who attend the National Schools,	401

State of premises.—A sum of £1,100 was laid out during the year in the erection of the new laundry and House of Mercy, which is now almost completed. It is a spacious building, consisting of wash-house, ironing-room, class-room, packing-room, dormitory, infirmary, pharmacy, &c. There is also a large swimming pond and a vapour bath in connexion with the steam apparatus. No expense has been spared to secure the best possible appliances and machinery in every department, and this school is most satisfactorily managed and deserves encouragement.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Severe punishments seldom required. Discipline well maintained by a judicious system of rewards.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was inspected in December, 1884, by D. J. Roantree, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Answering excellent on the whole, there having been but two failures in any of the ordinary subjects. An unusual proportion of the pupils was, however, put forward and examined in classes in which they had been previously examined, and in which in some instances they had passed."

Result fees earned but not paid amounted to £21 5s.

At Christmas, prizes were distributed by his lordship, the Bishop.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework and the use of the sewing-machine. They cut out and make and mend their own clothing. The more grown girls are employed in the kitchen, dairy, farm, laundry, bakery, &c.

The girls who have been sent to situations have given much satisfaction to their employers.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a laundress, workmistress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1884, £3,408 5s. 3d., making the cost per head £18 6s. 4d. Industrial profits, £147 7s. 6d.

Results, 1881-82-83—Of 31 discharged, 29 are doing well, and 2 since dead.

**THE CLONMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
TWO MILE BRIDGE, CLONMEL.**

As this school was only certified on the 12th January, 1885, I postpone my report on it till next year. It is mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
TEMPLEMORE.**

Inspected 29th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884,	60
Voluntary inmates,	5
In excess of limit (or under age),	2
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises,	171

State of premises.—No alterations or additions during the year. The school has been newly painted, and on my inspection I found the premises in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory; no serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children are gentle, obedient, and anxious to please. Punishments are almost unknown in the school.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in June, 1884, by M. Sullivan, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency fairly satisfactory. Of 45 examined in reading 34 passed; 41 were examined in writing, or these 36 passed; 41 were presented in arithmetic, and of these 28 passed. Of 41 examined in spelling, 14 passed. Proficiency in needlework very fair. In grammar and geography poor."

Results fees earned but not paid amounted to £13 3s.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework and knitting. They make all their own dresses and other articles of clothing, and are taught the use of the sewing machine. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment, and learn to milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry.

Laundry and general household work are well attended to.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh with four Sisters of Mercy, assisted by three paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £1,181 7s. 5d., making cost per head, £17 12s. 8d. Industrial profits, £159 13s.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Thirty-three discharged; 32 doing well; 1 lost sight of.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.

Inspected 28th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884,	109
Externs who attend National Schools on the premises,	339

State of premises.—I found the premises, on my inspection, in their usual creditable condition of order and cleanliness. A sum of £55 was expended in 1884 on extending the children's recreation ground.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or death during the year. Every possible care is bestowed on the girls, and with the best results.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Faults few and trifling. The children are respectful, submissive, and diligent, and a good spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in July, 1884, by C. W. Dugan, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. General proficiency in junior classes good, senior deficient in arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Reading generally poor."

Vocal music (Hullah's system) is taught to all. Instrumental music and other extras to those intended for teachers and governesses.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in this school is of a superior description. Needlework in all its branches is well taught, including the use of the various sewing and knitting machines. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, shirtmaking, millinery, and all sorts of plain and fancy work. Ladies' underclothing, gentlemen's vests, and various other articles of the kind are executed by them. They cut out and make their own garments, and every article required for the institution. They learn to milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, and poultry. They also work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. Cookery and confectionery is well taught, and with the greatest success.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Carroll and four Presentation Sisters, with seven paid officers, manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £2,042 14s. 1d., of which £55 were for building; making cost per head £18 4s. 9d. Industrial profit, £270 17s.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Of 51 discharged, 1 since died, and the remaining 50 are doing well.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.

Inspected 27th October, 1884.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention,	45
Voluntary,	6
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises,	445

State of premises.—I found the premises in good order, clean and well kept, on my inspection. A sum of £26 was expended on repairs during the year.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of water on the brain. The health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The children are very obedient and respectful, and anxious to give satisfaction to their teachers.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board, and was examined in November, 1884, by M. Sullivan, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. The Industrial School pupils receive instruction with the children from the town, who attend the National school. The general proficiency of the Industrial pupils is satisfactory."

The result fees earned by externs amounted to £153 16s. 6d.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework, and to use the sewing machine. They work point, appliqué, and other laces and embroider. Shirts and dresses are made to order. All the bread used in the establishment is baked by the girls, who also milk cows, rear calves, make butter, and care poultry. A laundry is attached to the school, in which the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Clare Cooko, corresponding manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1884, £811 13s., of which £26 was for buildings. Cost per head, £15 8s. 1d. Industrial profits, £111 1s. 3d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Twenty girls discharged; all are reported to be doing well.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Inspected 9th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884,	64
Not paid for, or under 6 years,	9
Voluntary inmates,	11
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises,	438

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in a creditable state of order and cleanliness. A sum of £20 was laid out on improvements in the laundry during the year.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption, which was hereditary in her family. The health of the others was very good during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is under the National Board, and was examined in November, 1884, by R. C. McKell, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. Fourth class work in grammar. General proficiency in other respects good."

French, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music are taught to those who show taste and ability.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully instructed in needlework, both plain and fancy, and to use the sewing machine. The children make and repair all their own clothes and execute orders for the public. They cook, bake, and are taught farm and dairy work. The public laundry continues to give general satisfaction, and I am well pleased with the management of this school by the sisters.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy and one assistant manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1884 was £1,226 18s. 4d. making cost per head £14 12s. 1d.; profit on industrial departments, £187 9s. 8d.

Results.—Twenty-five girls discharged in 1881-82-83; all are doing well.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.

Inspected 8th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury,	:	:	100
Voluntary inmates,	:	:	4
Externs who attend the school,	:	:	299

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in their usual creditable condition of order and cleanliness.

No new buildings were erected during the year, or required, as the school is now very perfect in all its details.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year, and although fever was prevalent in the town of Strabane, none of the Industrial school children caught the contagion.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. Faults few and trifling. The manager reports that the children are most obedient, docile, and truthful.

Educational state.—This school is under the National Board, and was examined in August, 1884, by W. Nicholls, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

“Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. General proficiency good.”

Results fees earned, but not paid, amounted to £20 2s. 5d.

Drawing, vocal and instrumental music, also French, are taught to those who show talent. Some of the pupils of the Industrial school are paid mistresses under the National Board of Education.

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description is well taught, as also the use of the sewing machine. The girls cut out and make all their own clothes. Crochet, braid, and the embroidery of vestments in silver and gold are taught with success. All the mattresses and palliasses in the school were upholstered by the children. They make all the bread and confectionery used in the establishment, and are taught the theory and practice of cooking.

The public laundry continues to give the greatest satisfaction and is largely patronized by the surrounding families.

Fourteen cows are on the farm, besides a number of calves and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson, 16 Sisters of Mercy, a laundress, and school teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1884, £2,017 16s. 6d. Cost per head, £19 8s. Industrial profits, £188 2s.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Fifty-nine discharged; 54 doing well, 2 since dead, 1 doubtful, and 2 re-committed to the school.

The girls in Australia, America, and other places correspond frequently with the Sisters, so that the old influences still continue.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Inspected 21st May, 1884.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1884,	50
Voluntary inmates,	3
Under six years,	1

State of premises.—I found the premises in good order, clean, and well kept when I visited. A new fowl-house and piggery were built at a cost of £55.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness or death during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The manager reports that the boys are industrious and take a great interest in all their duties.

Educational state.—The programme of the National Board is followed, and the pupils were examined in June, 1884, by W. W. Weir, Esq., B.A. District Inspector, who reports:—

"General proficiency very satisfactory on the whole, except to some extent as regards arithmetic in the fourth and fifth classes. Order, discipline, and cleanliness evidently thoroughly well attended to, and the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are most creditable to themselves and the Sisters in charge of them."

Those who show taste are instructed in music.

Industrial training.—The boys work the sewing machine, knit quilts, hearthrugs, socks, &c. They have charge of the fowl-house and piggery, and are employed on the farm and in the garden.

The bakehouse of the school is attended to by the boys, and the bread is excellent.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereux and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant, and laundress.

Total cost in 1884, £1,231 7s. 9d., of which £55 was for buildings, making the cost per head £21 15s. 8d.; industrial profits, £43 3s. 4d.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Five discharged; 2 doing well, 1 doubtful, and 2 recommitted to school.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.

Inspected 13th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates in 1884,	130
In excess of limit, or under 6 years of age,	5
Voluntary inmates,	5

State of premises.—I found the premises, on my inspection, in their usual creditable condition of order and cleanliness. They are in many respects a model of what an industrial school ought to be, but some further improvements are still required. The woodwork was all newly painted during the year.

Health and general condition.—An outbreak of scarlatina occurred in spring of 1884, and although every care was taken to prevent the contagion spreading, a large number of the inmates were attacked by the malady, and two died.

The disease was very prevalent in Waterford during the year, and the infection was believed to have been brought to the school by visits from some of the children's friends.

In addition to the two deaths above referred to, one child was carried off by consumption, and another died of nephritis.

Conduct and discipline.—Everything that could be desired. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls, who live in harmony together as one happy family.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a good primary education are taught, and the manager reports that satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

Girls of superior ability are instructed in vocal and instrumental music and other extras. Some girls whose term have expired have been retained in the school as maîtresses.

Industrial training.—Needlework, in all its branches, is well taught, as also the use of several of the most approved sewing and knitting machines. The girls cut out and make all their own clothes, and work for the shops and private families. They knit very handsome children's costumes, gentlemen's vests, shawls, stockings, &c., for which there is ready sale. Church vestments, beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, are worked in the school, and gained a first-class certificate at Dublin and Cork Exhibitions. Silk embroidery and all kinds of fancy work are likewise well done. The girls upholster all the beds used in the establishment, as also for many private families in the neighbourhood. They go through a regular course of domestic duties; they stain and polish floors, work in the laundry and on the farm, and have charge of the greenhouse.

All the bread used in the establishment is baked by the girls, who also milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, and poultry.

Cooking has been taught under a certificated teacher from South Kensington.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Sheppard, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1884, £2,682 1s. 6d., making cost per head £30 12s. 7d. Industrial profits, £137 10s. 11d.

Results, 1881-83-83.—Of 66 discharged, 65 are reported to be doing well, and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF WESTMIDLAND.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MOATE.

Inspected 11th May, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1884,	53
Under six years of age,	1
Extern pupils who attend the National Schools on the premises,	114

State of premises.—A sum of £30 was laid out during the year in wainscoting the dormitory, painting the school, and improving the sewerage. I found the premises on my inspection in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Very good, with the exception of one child who was suffering from heart disease, but is now recovering.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. Faults few and trifling. The children are obedient and anxious to please those placed over them.

Educational state.—This school is under the National Board, and was examined in October, 1884, by E. P. Dewar, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. Programme well observed, and general proficiency good."

Vocal and instrumental music, French, and drawing, are taught to those who show ability.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework and the use of the sewing machine are well taught. The girls make and mend their own clothing, upholster mattresses, do laundry work, and are trained to the duties of household servants.

All the bread used in the establishment is baked by the girls, who also milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Bourke, five Sisters of Mercy, and a paid assistant manage the school.

Cost of school in 1884, £1,038 18s. 9d., of which £90 were for building, making the average cost of each inmate £17 18s. 1d. Industrial profits, £50.

Results, 1881-82-83.—Thirty-two discharged; 31 known to be doing well, and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEW ROSS.

Inspected 4th November, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, in 1884,

(paid for),	70
Voluntary inmates,	3
Under age, or in excess,	7

State of premises.—I found the premises in a creditable state of order and cleanliness when I visited. The buildings are in good repair, with every appliance for the efficient training of the girls.

Health and general condition.—Two children died of heart disease during the year. The health of the others was very good. Some who were very delicate on admission have become strong and healthy, under a generous and wholesome dietary.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children are docile, obedient, respectful, and diligent. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary education are taught, and the manager reports that the children continue to make good progress, but I regret that the school has not been placed in connexion with the National Board, as I have so frequently suggested, and which would be for its benefit.

Vocal music is well taught, and the children sing nicely in harmony together.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in this school is satisfactory. The girls are instructed in needlework of every description, and in the use of various sewing and knitting machines. They are taught dressmaking, shirtmaking, lace, crewel, crochet, and other fancy work. They cut out and make and mend all their clothing, and work for the shops and private families.

All the bread and confectionery used in the establishment is made by the inmates. Cooking has been taught by a certificated teacher from South Kensington. The girls are expert at laundry work, including soap making. They upholster mattresses, polish floors, and do housework of every description. Dairy management is well attended to, and the girls care calves, pigs, poultry, and work on the farm and in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereux and five Sisters of the order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1884, £1,432 4s. 6d., making cost per head £18 12s.; industrial profits £148 14s. 9d.

Results, 1881–82–83.—Thirty-four discharged; 33 are doing well, and 1 since dead.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, WEXFORD.

Inspected 4th November, 1884.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1884,	
paid for out of Treasury grant,	106
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	20
Externs attending National School,	44

State of Premises.—This school is very perfect in all its arrangements, and on my visit I found the premises in their usual creditable condition.

It is proposed to erect during the present year a covered play hall for the children to exercise in wet weather.

A telephone, which connects the different branches of the establishment, has been put up and is found most useful.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption during the year. The medical officer reports the health of the other children was everything that could be desired. This he attributes to the great care bestowed on the children, and the admirable sanitary arrangements of the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—One girl absconded and otherwise gave much trouble, and it was considered desirable to have her sent to a reformatory. With this exception the conduct of the girls was excellent during the year.

Educational state.—This school is under the National Board, and was examined by P. T. Macaulay, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the general proficiency was good. He adds—

"I am much pleased with the progress of the pupils in both departments of this school, and it affords most satisfactory proof of the diligence and assiduity with which their education is conducted. The failures in essential subjects were extremely few, barely six per cent., and in the other subjects of the programme the answering was generally good."

Musie, drawing, and other extras are taught to girls of superior intelligence, intended for nursery governesses, clerks, and accountants.

Industrial training.—Most satisfactory. The girls are instructed in needlework, in all its branches, use of the sewing machine, dressmaking, knitting, macramé work, baking, cookery, and laundry work.

The dairy is considered by competent judges to be one of the best of any school in Ireland.

The poultry and farm yard are very well managed by the girls.

The manager states that the demand for servants is constantly increasing, and greater than the supply.

Staff.—Mrs. N. A. Maguire with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1884 was £2,505 15s. 11d., of which £13 6s. 5d. were for building, making the cost per head £19 15s. 7d.; industrial profit, £102 6s. 8d.

Results.—Of 53 discharged in 1881–82–83, 52 are doing well, and 1 unknown.

A house of Mercy is attached to the school, in which girls temporarily out of situation are received until suitable employment presents itself.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, OLDCOURT, BRAY.

Inspected 16th October, 1884.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1884, 38

State of premises.—On my inspection I found the premises clean and orderly, but, I regret to state that the school is still carried on in the old buildings, which, as frequently reported, are totally unsuited for the purposes of an Industrial school. I trust that something will be done during the coming year, and that the new buildings so often spoken of will be commenced.

The committee are constant in their attendance, and carefully look after the management of the school. The inmates are susceptible of efficient training. The manager is most energetic in the discharge of her duties, and I may add that the house itself and the appliances are the only defects I can find in the institution.

If the new buildings were erected I look for a very favourable future for this school.

Health and general condition.—Two children died of consumption during the year. The health of the others was good, and when I visited I found them well cared, cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. I was much pleased with the demeanour and general appearance of the girls on my visit.

Educational state.—I annex report of the Diocesan Inspector, the Rev. J. W. Tristram, which shows the educational progress of the children during the year:—

"In both religious and secular knowledge the proficiency is exceptionally good, the average of passes, as well as the character of the answering, being best on my list of schools. Every child examined passed with credit."

I examined the children in scholastic subjects and I was much pleased with the answering. Miss M. Leakes is a very efficient and painstaking teacher. The girls sang the National Anthem on my visit.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain needlework, including the use of the sewing machine. They knit, cook, and do housework. They also wash and make up fine linen, but the laundry appliances are defective, and no advance can be made towards high industrial training in this school until the new buildings are erected, and suitable appliances provided.

Staff.—The members of the committee are,—The Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord and Lady Brabazon, Lady Kathleen Brabazon, Lady C.

Howard, Mrs. Wentworth Erek, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Riall, Mrs. Lefanu, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Darby, Mr. Charles Gausson, and other friends of the institution carefully look after the well-being of the inmates. They report favourably of the efficiency of the paid staff of the institution.

Miss Emily Leakes, who was formerly schoolmistress in this school, has been appointed matron, and Miss Susan Nelson assistant matron. Miss Matilda Leakes is schoolmistress.

The committee state that they are much indebted to the Archdeacon of Dublin and Mrs. Scott for so kindly and regularly holding their Scriptural and religious classes. Dr. Darby, the medical attendant, as in former years, gives his services gratuitously to the institution.

Total cost in 1884, £842 2s. 3d.; cost per head, £22 3s. 2d. Industrial profit, £105 6s. 7d.

Results.—Of 21 girls discharged during 1881–82–83, 14 are reported to be doing well, 4 doubtful, and 3 lost sight of.

RATHDRUM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Inspected 27th September, 1884.

Average number of inmates within the limit,	49
Do. in excess,	12
Voluntary inmates,	8

State of premises.—This school was opened on 14th January 1884. The buildings had been used for some years as a day school for young ladies, and many alterations were necessary before it could be adapted to the purposes of an industrial school. A sum of £2,685 14s. 11d. was expended on the erection of a new building containing lavatories, bath-room, store-room, pharmacy, kitchen, scullery, and play hall where the boys recreate in wet weather.

Health and general condition.—Many of the children when admitted suffered much from scrofulous diseases, but all have now much improved, under the watchful care of the Sisters.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The little boys are docile and anxious to learn, and grave faults are unknown amongst them.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught, but as the school has been so short a time open no great progress can be expected.

A number of the children evince much taste for vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial training.—The more grown boys work the sewing machine and make the clothing worn by the inmates. The younger boys knit stockings, mats, &c., and do bead work. A shoemaker's shop has been opened lately, and already some of the boys are able to repair well. The manager proposes introducing fret work and other industries.

Total cost, £4,346 5s. 1d. of which £2,685 14s. 11d. was for buildings, making cost per head, £25 18s. 11d. Industrial profit, £35 3s. 11d.

APPENDIX III.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for Detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any Order for Detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the *only* grounds upon which a lawful Order of Detention can be made, namely:—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be:—

- (1). A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (2). A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (3). A child found wandering, and not having any home; or
- (4). A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or
- (5). A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or
- (6). A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or
- (7). A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or
- (8). A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or
- (9). A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that, when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 20th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling all of the following conditions, namely:—

- (a.) Under fourteen years of age,
 - (b.) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,
 - (c.) And who have no visible means of subsistence; or
- Are without proper guardianship.—

may be sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void. With reference to Orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, secs. 29 & 30, and to inform you that cases have

NOTE.—Under the "Industrial Schools Acts Amendment" (43 & 44 Vict.) children lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed women of ill-fame, or in a house resided in or frequented by women of that class, or children who frequent their company, may be sent to Industrial Schools, under the eleventh section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25.

been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is found able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates, as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a copy of such form is hereunder printed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—With the view of obviating the necessity of sending to gaol children of tender years, the Chief Secretary has now certified a Probationary Industrial School at Kilmore, Fairview, county Dublin, for fifty Roman Catholic boys under twelve years of age, sentenced by magistrates under the 13th sec. of the Industrial Schools Act, 31 Vic., cap. 25.

The Kilmore School will be open exclusively for the reception of young offenders of the Roman Catholic religion, under the above section (13th) of the Industrial Schools Act. Such young offenders will, so far as the limits will admit, be received from any county in Ireland, whose Grand Jury may have previously contracted with the Managers of the school for the reception of children on committal.

The establishment of this Probationary Industrial School has become necessary, inasmuch as Managers of ordinary Industrial schools frequently object to receive into their establishments children committed under the above section, and consequently very many young boys who have never been previously convicted, and who would be eligible for an Industrial school, are now sent to gaol. To meet this difficulty it is very desirable that magistrates should avail themselves of the establishment of the Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, and that as far as possible no Roman Catholic boy under twelve years of age, sentenced under the 13th sec. of the Act, should be sent to gaol and a reformatory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE

APPENDIX V.

1.—EXPANSION SCHOOLS.—REVIEW OF AMMUNITION, DISCHARGING, &c., for 1884.

	BORN.					DEATH.					BORN.		DEATH.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males Added.	M. Deaths.	Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	M. Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	Deaths by Cause.	M. Deaths.	Deaths by Cause.	M. Deaths.	Deaths by Cause.	Males.	Females.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1883—																	
In School,	100	207	10	113	208	17	41	20	24	64	741	138	179	17	907	138	1,045
On Morn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoned, sentence suspended,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, sentence expired, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	100	207	10	113	208	17	41	20	24	64	741	138	179	17	907	138	1,045
Admitted in 1884,	55	98	4	66	78	3	12	1	8	20	100	22	36	8	136	30	266
Admitted by Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	55	98	4	66	78	3	12	1	8	20	100	22	36	8	136	30	266
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1884,	30	21	3	72	65	1	14	17	24	10	180	98	67	1	245	20	265
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1884:																	
In School,	187	181	26	200	207	10	61	—	20	60	741	181	180	10	921	179	1,090
On Morn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoned, sentence suspended,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, sentence expired, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	187	181	26	200	207	10	61	—	20	60	741	181	180	10	921	179	1,090
Average number of inmates, .	100	100	20	113	108	10	41	20	24	60	741	138	179	17	907	138	1,045

Appendix is Twenty-third Report of Inspector of

2.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing AGE, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, and SOCIAL CONDITION of the Boys and Girls received during the Year 1884.

School.	Committed		Ages when Admitted.				State of Instruction on Admission.				Previously committed to any Prison.			Social Condition on Admission.									
	On Indictment.	Summarily.	10 and under.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Neither read nor write.	Read, or read and write, imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice and upwards.	Not previously Committed.	Illegitimate.	Both Parents dead.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Deserted, or Parents not to be found.	One or both Parents destitute or criminal.	Both Parents alive, and not included in any of the foregoing.	
TOTAL.																							
Boys.																							
Malone, Belfast.	35	33	6	7	14	9	13	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	34	4	1	5	5	3	1	18	
Upken, Co. Cork.	33	33	2	3	13	8	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	3	1	1	1	10	6	
Reynolds-place, Dublin.	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Phillipstown, King's Co.	66	52	5	10	27	15	33	23	23	8	1	1	1	1	65	3	4	4	3	7	14	23	
Glencree, Co. Wicklow.	76	74	1	13	55	37	38	33	33	8	1	1	1	1	70	3	11	3	7	8	23	26	
Total.	190	191	16	63	91	69	84	52	52	23	1	1	10	1	2	166	10	24	12	12	15	52	73
Girls.																							
Cock-street, Dublin.	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
High Park, Dublin.	16	14	1	3	7	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	
Ballinacree.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Limerick.	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Monaghan.	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.	33	30	1	5	14	13	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	33	2	2	1	4	2	0	14	
Total Boys and Girls.																							
223																							
221																							
17																							
38																							
105																							
72																							
166																							
93																							
94																							
1																							
1																							
2																							
210																							
12																							
26																							
12																							
16																							
18																							
61																							
87																							

[illegible]

4—*Reviews of Sentences passed on JUVENILE OFFENDERS received into THRONESYDE SCHOOLS in the year 1884, and by whom such Sentences were passed. Also the mode of disposal of those discharged during the year 1884.*

	Days.					Weeks.					Months.		Years.		Total.		Other Total.
	Under 14 Days.	14 Days.	15 Days.	16 Days.	17 Days.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	5 Weeks.	6 Weeks.	7 Weeks.	Months.		Years.		Days.	Weeks.	
											No. of Months.	No. of Weeks.	No. of Years.	No. of Months.			
Local Sentences—																	
14 Days' imprisonment.	32	20	4	17	72								100	10	20		221
1 Month and above 14 Days.																	
2 Months and above 1 Month.																	
Total.	32	20	4	17	72								100	10	20		221
Removals to Schools—																	
2 Years.					4								4				4
3 Years.																	
4 Years.																	
5 Years.																	
Total.					4								4				4
Modes of Disposal—																	
By Employment or Service.	6	10	10	11	24								45	10	10		100
Returned to Parents.	1	10	10	20	14								45	10	10		100
Expatriated.																	
Sent to Sea.																	
Expatriated.																	
Discharged on account of Quota.	1	1	1	1	1								5				5
Discharged as Incurable to a Penal Servitude.																	
Treatment.																	
Died.																	
Abandoned, Rescued, or Expatriated.																	
Total.	7	21	21	31	38								50	20	20		129

5.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1884.

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		Gross TOTAL.
	Roman Catho- lics.	Protest- ant.	Roman Catho- lics.	Protest- ant.	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Admissions.</i>							
1859,	91	2	42	2	96	44	140
1860,	153	25	62	6	178	68	246
1861,	113	24	51	8	137	59	196
1862,	113	28	30	3	141	33	174
1863,	103	16	57	5	119	62	181
1864,	118	21	43	3	139	46	185
1865,	99	19	38	4	118	42	160
1866,	118	18	24	3	136	27	163
1867,	138	26	37	3	164	40	204
1868,	177	41	45	3	218	48	266
1869,	181	34	40	4	215	44	259
1870,	179	41	39	6	220	45	265
1871,	204	31	48	3	235	51	286
1872,	217	32	55	3	249	58	307
1873,	222	28	43	1	250	44	294
1874,	196	23	58	7	219	65	284
1875,	179	19	40	6	198	46	244
1876,	172	16	55	2	188	57	245
1877,	182	28	59	6	210	65	275
1878,	197	31	33	7	228	40	268
1879,	190	31	43	1	221	44	265
1880,	208	35	47	5	243	52	295
1881,	197	34	32	6	231	38	269
1882,	244	34	33	8	273	41	319
1883,	169	27	53	1	196	54	250
1884,	160	39	42	3	199	45	244
Total,	4,323	708	1,149	109	5,096	1,258	6,294
<i>Discharges.</i>							
To employment or service,	1,009	155	372	29	1,164	401	1,565
To friends,	1,347	175	337	47	1,522	344	1,906
Emigrated,	654	43	139	4	697	143	840
Sent to sea,	93	39	—	—	132	—	132
Enlisted,	194	66	—	—	260	—	260
Discharged as diseased,	24	18	15	4	37	19	56
Discharged as incorrigible or senten- ced to penal servitude,	30	14	7	1	44	8	52
Transferred,	8	8	89	—	11	89	100
Died,	108	15	22	4	123	26	149
Absconded, sentence expired,	26	23	8	—	49	8	57
Total	3,488	551	989	89	4,069	1,073	5,117
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1884,	835	152	160	20	987	180	1,167
<i>Viz.:</i>							
In school,	744	131	159	19	875	178	1,053
On licence,	79	13	1	1	92	2	94
In prison,	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Absconded, sentence unexpired,	4	7	—	—	11	—	11
Retained in school, sentence expi- red,	—	1	—	—	1	—	1

2.—**REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.**—**DETENTION.** for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since Discharge, to December 31st, 1884.

[illegible]

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T.—Barriers from the Governments of Cochin, Travancore in Travancore, showing the numbers Converts of Cochin in 1894, who were reconverted as having formerly been inmates of a Protestant or Imperialist School, with the School to which they respectively belonged.

COCHIN.	Operations.							Taken as whole Converts.														Total Reconverted.		
	Young males being taught in the English School, Cochin.	Barriers and Protestants.	Students, Protestant and Catholic.	Military Officers.	Boys.	Students, Protestant and Catholic.	Students, Military, Protestant and Catholic.	Young Men and Women.	English.	Malabar.	Coast.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Malabar.
PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.																								
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Coast.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Malabar.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1								

B.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, for year 1834.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Pupils.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
		YACHTS AND DONATIONS.	Payments by Obedient Parents and Friends.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c., for maintenance of the Institution, &c.	Funds on Interest of Endowments.	TOTAL.	Cost of Maintenance and Clothing, &c., not paid, and Disposal of Surplus on Building not included.	Salaries of Teachers and Clergy.	TOTAL.	Cost of Fuel, not including on expenditure on Education and Land, or Fuel, and Labour, &c., &c., &c.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malton, . . .	112	1,879 10 11	673 8 8	50 10 8	881 5 0	3,473 8 4	3,473 18 6	180 20 8	3,653 8 2	30 1 8
Upson, . . .	122	1,127 10 10	1,418 0 0	27 16 8	43 8 8	4,684 16 0	4,684 8 8	220 20 1	4,904 8 4	29 10 8
Salisbury, . .	20	250 7 8	124 8 0	—	81 0 8	455 18 12	455 0 11	—	455 0 11	20 10 1
Philadelphia, .	271	4,500 0 0	1,281 0 0	—	881 0 1	6,662 0 8	6,662 4 10	273 4 4	6,935 4 4	28 8 1
Glasgow, . . .	268	4,628 4 6	3,669 1 10	208 18 7	128 0 8	7,514 4 1	7,514 4 7	697 17 4	8,211 1 12	29 11 4
Chesham, . . .	12	978 18 8	124 8 8	18 14 7	24 0 0	630 8 0	630 8 8	11 8 8	642 8 8	84 0 8
High Park, . .	25	864 10 4	676 4 11	25 2 2	140 0 8	1,605 8 8	1,605 11 8	—	1,605 11 8	28 8 8
Bellenden, . .	21	770 14 8	507 1 10	—	27 7 10	1,305 4 8	1,305 1 12	—	1,307 1 12	28 0 8
Lincoln, . . .	28	841 10 4	814 8 8	—	80 18 12	1,736 12 11	1,736 4 7	118 18 8	1,854 4 5	80 0 8
Worcester, . .	68	1,018 8 2	238 18 8	—	184 10 8	1,440 8 4	1,440 10 0	—	1,440 10 0	22 17 8
Total,	1,304	17,318 12 8	7,244 18 8	478 7 4	1,278 12 1	26,146 8 2	26,146 7 4	1,822 14 8	27,968 8 2	88 10 8

Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

9.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.					
	BELFAST, Malson.	CORR. Co., St. Patrick's, Upton.	DUBLIN, S. Hebeboth- place.	KING'S CO., Philipstown.	WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Glencree.	
	Boys, 110. Officers, 14.	Boys, 150. Officers, 25.	Boys, 25. Officers, 5.	Boys, 271. Officers, 33.	Boys, 300. Officers, 33.	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,679 16 11	3,117 10 10	380 7 8	4,382 0 0	4,833 2 0	
Subscriptions, Legacies, Dona- tions, &c.	95 13 10	56 18 0	—	—	265 19 7	
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	675 6 3	1,416 0 0	174 2 0	1,951 0 6	2,469 1 10	
Hire of Labour,	—	—	—	—	—	
Sundries,	1 2 11	0 16 3	—	—	—	
Total Receipts, . . .	2,451 19 11	4,591 5 1	554 9 8	6,313 1 2	7,568 3 5	
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>						
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	312 2 0	500 0 0	176 2 0	771 14 0	766 10 0	
Battens,	132 0 0	319 0 0	24 0 0	485 0 0	736 0 0	
Food of Inmates,	308 4 4	1,470 0 6	289 7 7	2,337 10 0	2,883 7 9	
Clothing of Inmates,	247 11 5	466 8 3	64 8 5	806 14 6	836 9 6	
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	173 12 0	303 11 8	80 16 8	221 18 10	518 16 0	
Repairs, Rates and Taxes, . .	61 10 1	163 19 6	19 3 0	391 18 11	325 10 4	
Furniture and House Sundries,	261 8 9	255 11 3	33 1 8	160 17 7	263 12 6	
Printing and Office Expenses, .	43 4 11	117 1 2	7 15 8	165 4 10	85 11 3	
Travelling and Postage, . . .	20 16 4	83 18 10	2 5 0	72 14 6	61 9 0	
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	40 18 0	83 8 5	16 17 4	42 18 5	57 17 6	
Sundries, Rewards, &c. . . .	08 9 10	160 17 3	10 14 10	152 12 0	394 2 7	
Total Ordinary Charges, .	3,237 10 0	3,951 4 10	644 12 2	5,609 3 7	6,939 7 1	
<i>Extra Charges.</i>						
Rent of School Premises, . .	70 0 6	—	27 10 0	27 10 0	—	
Interest,	9 11 11	220 18 0	—	90 1 8	96 5 6	
Disposal, House,	107 1 11	122 7 9	20 18 9	184 12 0	167 4 6	
Emigration,	5 0 0	72 18 0	—	173 17 7	79 7 6	
Building and Land,	160 12 8	928 16 1	—	178 6 4	487 17 4	
Total Extra Charges, . .	332 7 0	1,414 0 6	48 8 9	654 7 7	830 14 10	
Total Expenditure, . . .	3,569 5 8	5,365 5 4	693 0 11	6,263 11 2	7,770 1 11	
<i>Industrial Department.</i>						
Profit (including stock on hand and bills),	321 3 5	48 5 0	61 6 3	331 5 1	178 0 8	
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	

in and EXPENDITURE for the year 1884.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street. — Girls, 20. Officers, 4.	DUBLIN, High Park. — Girls, 61. Officers, 8.	GALWAY Co., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe. — Girls, 13. Officers, 4.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's. — Girls, 35. Officers, 7.	MONAGHAN, Spark's Lake. — Girls, 66. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
379 12 8	954 13 4	170 14 0	541 10 6	1,019 8 2	Treasury Allowances.
19 14 7	13 2 2	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
134 8 6	424 6 11	107 1 10	214 9 6	326 13 2	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	26 0 0	—	—	—	Sundries.
423 15 9	1,410 2 5	277 16 4	756 0 0	1,347 19 4	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
123 0 0	215 0 0	40 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
12 17 11	—	37 10 0	—	—	Rations.
138 14 2	580 19 6	90 14 6	425 13 2	750 10 0	Food of inmates.
41 15 0	136 0 0	20 4 10	84 7 9	290 0 0	Clothing of inmates.
52 8 0	110 9 4	31 4 3	47 17 3	110 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
0 3 2	39 17 0	19 14 2	37 10 0	110 10 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
28 14 0	47 15 6	7 8 6	78 5 2	50 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 17 0	42 11 0	1 10 0	8 17 5	14 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 8 6	4 10 0	12 4 0	—	—	Travelling and Police.
17 4 2	20 8 6	11 10 0	20 6 0	15 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
10 11 10	50 0 0	4 6 8	37 0 0	20 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
422 14 3	1,337 11 6	284 6 11	832 16 9	1,390 10 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
—	219 0 0	35 0 0	166 4 8	85 0 0	Interest.
4 12 6	40 0 0	14 10 6	57 3 2	35 0 0	Disposal, Home.
11 2 8	—	13 4 6	—	—	Emigration.
—	—	—	116 19 8	—	Building and Land.
50 15 2	329 0 0	93 15 0	380 7 6	120 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
473 9 5	1,566 11 6	377 1 11	1,273 4 3	1,510 10 0	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
58 8 0	119 6 3	37 7 10	65 18 11	154 10 0	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, " "

10.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS,

	"Gharah" Training Ship, Belfast. Fox Lodge, Belfast. Hampton House, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast. Middlestown, co. Antrim. St. Joseph's, Carru. Bunka. St. Mary's, Clonsilla. St. Columba's, Queensdown. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinella. Devenagh's Home, Glenties. Boys' Home, Maclellan, Blackrock Cork. Malabar.												
	Boys.	B.	O.	B.	G.	O.	G.	O.	O.	G.	O.	O.	O.
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1883:—													
In School (within number paid for under rules).	279	-	69	150	110	20	87	80	130	46	150	40	68
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	-	-	2	-	14	1	-	7	11	-	6	2	1
On Licence,	2	-	10	1	5	-	4	1	1	11	3	-	1
Absented, Sentence unexpired, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total,	282	-	78	151	129	21	95	88	144	57	159	42	74
Admitted by Commitment in 1884, . .	29	50	30	26	28	9	14	13	27	11	22	-	6
" Transfer,	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Re-commital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total,	35	50	30	26	28	9	15	13	31	11	22	-	6
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1884,	63	6	13	25	10	6	13	6	25	12	17	6	8
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1884:—													
In School (within number paid for under rules).	242	50	83	150	110	20	87	80	130	46	150	34	68
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	-	-	5	-	20	4	-	7	11	1	4	1	1
On Licence,	2	-	10	1	17	-	6	8	3	9	10	-	1
Absented, Sentence unexpired, . . .	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	1	2
Total,	248	50	98	152	147	24	97	95	150	56	164	35	72
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.													
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury.	263	32	77	150	110	20	87	80	130	46	150	37	68
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	2	1	1
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	-	-	-	4	14	3	-	8	7	-	3	-	3
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	-	-	2	1	22	1	1	9	4	20	-	19	-
Total,	263	32	82	155	150	25	88	98	144	67	155	50	69
Average Number of Externs attending the School.	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	496	559	-	-	450

10.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenney Male.	Kilkenney Female.	St. John's, Farnstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Farnes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.
	Boys.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1883:—											
In School (within number paid for under rules).	100	13	65	163	98	79	59	130	150	79	92
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	10	—	1	4
On Licence,	4	—	7	17	7	1	2	18	10	7	4
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired, .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	104	13	80	182	108	81	61	159	160	87	100
Admitted by Commitment in 1884, . . .	19	3	12	37	16	20	9	31	30	18	14
" Transfer,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
" Re-commitment,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total,	23	3	13	37	16	20	9	31	38	18	14
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1884,	27	3	14	34	11	19	9	18	29	20	17
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1884:—											
In School (within number paid for under rules).	98	11	70	162	100	80	59	130	150	79	92
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	1	1	7	3	1	—	13	—	2	—
On Licence,	2	—	6	18	10	1	2	24	18	4	5
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired, .	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Total,	100	13	82	188	113	82	61	172	169	85	97
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.											
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	100	12	70	162	100	79	58	130	140	80	92
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	5	—	1	—
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	8	—	—	—
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention), supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	90	2	—	2
Total,	100	13	78	169	103	80	58	236	151	81	94
Average Number of Externs attending the School.	—	35	143	—	—	318	—	40	—	53	—

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1883—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules.)	1,848	544	3,331	251	2,303	3,092	5,394
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 yrs. of age).	14	3	102	5	17	107	124
On License,	101	7	231	21	108	252	420
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	3	1	—	1	4	1	5
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	2	5	56	—	7	56	63
Total,	2,028	560	3,780	278	2,588	4,008	6,596
Admitted in 1884,	306	117	642	51	613	693	1,306
" by Transfer,	75	6	2	—	81	2	83
" by Re-committal,	6	1	6	2	7	8	15
Total,	477	124	650	53	601	703	1,304
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1884,	408	115	519	52	623	571	1,094
Under Detention, 31st December, 1884—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules.)	1,880	551	3,380	268	2,431	3,648	6,079
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	21	5	185	6	26	191	217
On License,	185	5	284	13	190	297	487
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	8	3	—	1	11	1	12
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	3	5	62	1	8	63	71
Total,	2,097	569	3,911	289	2,666	4,209	6,875
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	244	60	406	26	304	432	736
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	134	48	212	25	182	237	419
Read and Write well,	18	0	21	—	27	24	51
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	396	117	642	51	613	693	1,306
Age at Admission—							
Under 6 years,	6	1	35	4	7	39	46
From 6 to 8,	103	34	190	10	137	215	352
" 8 to 10,	133	30	192	9	153	201	354
" 10 to 12,	121	25	163	12	146	175	321
" 12 to 14,	43	27	56	7	70	63	133
Total,	390	117	642	51	613	693	1,306
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	4	0	8	5	10	13	23
Both Parents dead,	70	12	122	6	91	128	219
Father dead,	38	13	63	3	51	66	117
Mother "	17	8	30	4	25	40	65
Parents not to be found,	30	16	73	11	62	84	146
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal,	204	38	314	19	237	333	570
Both Alive,	18	29	30	3	47	29	76
Total,	390	117	642	51	613	693	1,306
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	170	52	280	36	228	325	553
Returned to Friends,	85	25	116	9	110	125	235
Emigrated,	25	1	65	—	26	65	91
Sent to Sea,	1	20	—	—	21	—	21
Enlisted,	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Specially discharged,	11	3	5	2	14	7	21
Committed to Reformatory	8	2	2	—	5	2	7
Transferred,	75	6	2	—	81	2	83
Died,	20	4	31	3	24	34	58
Absented discharged by expiration of sentence,	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	0	1	0	2	7	11	18
Total,	408	115	519	52	523	571	1,094

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	Bectonville, co. Dublin.		Golden Bridge.		Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Kesh, co. Londonderry, co. Dublin.		Mons. Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhena.		Ballinacree.		Orishan, co. Galway.		Oughtonard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry House, Tralee.		Penrose Almshouse, Tralee.		Killybegs, Killybegs.	
	G.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																																				
Neither Read nor Write.	6	9	15	5	6	8	1	5	34	2	2	5	15	9	2	2	5	15	9	2	2	5	15	9	2	2	5	15	9	2	2	5	15	9	2	2
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.	9	2	5	1	9	10	0	16	0	3	2	5	13	10	6	1	10	14	10	6	1	10	14	10	6	1	10	14	10	6	1	10	14	10	6	1
Read and Write well.	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	16	12	20	6	18	18	7	27	40	5	5	10	28	9	13	19	3	12	37	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
AGE AT ADMISSION—																																				
Under 6 years.	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 6 to 8.	5	4	1	—	6	3	4	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8 to 10.	4	1	6	2	4	0	—	9	6	2	1	3	10	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10 to 12.	4	2	13	2	1	6	2	7	16	3	1	2	11	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 12 to 14.	1	2	—	1	7	2	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	16	12	20	6	18	18	7	27	40	5	5	10	28	9	13	19	3	12	37	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																																				
Illegitimate.	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Both Parents dead.	3	2	1	—	5	6	—	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father dead.	5	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mother "	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents not to be found.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	6	7	8	4	10	8	5	15	27	—	4	5	17	5	10	8	1	11	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Both alive.	—	2	5	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	16	12	20	6	18	18	7	27	40	5	5	10	28	9	13	19	3	12	37	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																																				
To Employment or Service.	7	1	—	7	8	14	7	12	—	—	3	6	13	—	6	8	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to Friends.	5	4	—	3	6	—	1	7	1	1	—	4	9	—	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigrated.	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	8	—	3	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially discharged.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed to Reformatory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred.	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	16	5	26	11	15	15	11	26	1	5	6	18	38	7	13	27	3	11	31	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1884.

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Admissions.</i>							
1869,	65	—	176	8	65	184	249
1870,	296	22	1,139	32	258	1,171	1,429
1871,	421	79	547	86	499	638	1,133
1872,	551	137	840	46	738	886	1,624
1873,	342	145	624	33	487	657	1,144
1874,	385	111	492	69	496	561	1,057
1875,	414	76	478	35	490	518	1,008
1876,	276	91	450	45	367	495	862
1877,	258	91	539	57	349	596	945
1878,	249	117	457	42	366	499	865
1879,	377	176	496	81	553	577	1,130
1880,	648	126	743	87	774	830	1,604
1881,	417	107	697	46	524	733	1,257
1882,	500	111	715	37	611	732	1,343
1883,	401	82	603	40	483	703	1,186
1884,	477	124	650	53	601	703	1,304
Total,	6,017	1,644	9,596	797	7,661	10,493	18,154
<i>Discharges.</i>							
To employment or service,	1,531	367	3,040	804	1,898	3,244	5,242
To friends,	757	185	1,265	68	942	1,318	2,260
Emigrated,	131	32	613	8	163	520	683
Sent to sea,	8	244	—	—	253	—	261
Enlisted,	38	97	—	—	75	—	75
Discharged as diseased,	77	25	79	8	102	87	189
Committed to reformatories,	61	15	41	10	76	51	127
Transferred,	973	44	218	66	1,016	284	1,300
Died,	253	91	436	31	344	467	811
Absconded—sentence expired,	29	8	2	3	37	5	42
Discharged—committal illegal,	63	27	202	15	90	217	307
Total,	3,920	1,075	5,785	508	4,925	6,293	11,218
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1894,	2,007	569	3,911	289	2,606	4,200	6,806
<i>Viz.:</i> —							
In school,	1,901	556	3,585	274	2,457	3,839	6,296
On license,	185	5	284	13	190	297	487
Absconded—sentence unexpired,	8	3	—	1	11	1	12
Retained in school—sentence expired,	3	5	62	1	8	63	71

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge to 31st December, 1884.

	"Gibraltar" Ship.	Hampton House.	Milltown, Dublin.	Connaught, Dublin.	Middlestown.	Cavan.	Ennis.	Clonakilty.	Queensdown.	Kinsale.	Deerhouse, Hants.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Malver.
MODE OF DISCHARGE—													
To Employment,	97	15	48	20	1	19	6	25	14	41	13	25	3
Returned to Friends,	17	6	6	13	1	11	2	22	8	14	2	4	1
Emigrated,	5	1	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	9	-	3	2
Sent to Sea,	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Enlisted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specially Discharged,	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absented and not Recovered,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	183	22	54	34	2	33	12	51	19	65	15	41	7
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—													
Since Dead,	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	1
Doing well,	129	13	52	33	2	33	11	48	16	59	15	39	6
Doubtful,	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Convicted of Crime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	41	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
Recommitted to an Industrial School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	183	22	54	34	2	33	12	51	19	65	15	41	7

	Sunday's Well, Cork.	Grosvenor, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training Home, Cork.	Arane.	Boatstown.	Golden Bridge.	Kilmore.	Lahinch.	"Mouth," Blackrock.	Merion.	Heylbury-street, Dublin.
MODE OF DISCHARGE—												
To Employment,	38	48	12	85	309	36	2	-	23	31	25	13
Returned to Friends,	14	30	13	3	120	14	6	-	13	10	15	2
Emigrated,	11	7	-	2	10	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Sent to Sea,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enlisted,	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Specially Discharged,	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Absented and not Recovered,	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	63	88	32	40	460	50	8	1	37	46	41	16
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—												
Since Dead,	2	3	-	1	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Doing well,	60	77	28	39	443	46	8	1	35	40	40	14
Doubtful,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-
Convicted of Crime,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	-	8	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
Recommitted to an Industrial School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	63	88	32	40	460	50	8	1	37	46	41	16

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, showing
31st December,

	Longford.	Clifton.	Oughterard.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	Kilmarney.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home.	Poulnacorney, Tralee.	Kilbenny Boys.	Kilbenny Girls.
MODE OF DISCHARGE—											
To Employment,	46	3	3	19	25	25	17	4	18	—	29
Returned to Friends,	3	9	9	16	16	18	44	3	9	3	16
Emigrated,	15	14	6	6	10	16	12	3	11	8	5
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Specially Discharged,	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Absented and not Recovered,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	66	26	18	42	54	54	74	11	38	19	50
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—											
Since Dead,	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	4
Doing well,	64	21	18	40	30	48	57	7	38	15	43
Doubtful,	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	—	—	—
Convicted of Crime,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	3	—	—	11	3	12	—	—	4	3
Recommitted to an Industrial School,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	66	26	18	42	54	54	74	11	38	19	50

	Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Keshford, Co. Wick.	Drogheda.	Westport.	Monaghan.	Reconna.	Summerhill, Girls.	Sligo.
MODE OF DISCHARGE—											
To Employment,	19	31	42	43	31	3	19	22	14	—	16
Returned to Friends,	11	3	12	15	7	4	3	3	3	3	12
Emigrated,	4	—	3	14	5	—	17	5	2	4	8
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Absented and not Recovered,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	34	34	57	74	43	7	46	35	19	6	31
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—											
Since Dead,	4	—	2	2	1	—	4	2	—	—	2
Doing well,	29	34	54	66	39	7	42	32	18	2	29
Doubtful,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Convicted of Crime,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	4	—
Recommitted to an Industrial School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	34	34	57	74	43	7	46	35	19	6	31

the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge to 1884—continued.

Templemore.	Cashel.	Thurles.	Tipperary.	Strabane.	Carrigrohane.	Waterford.	Monks.	New Ross.	Wexford.	
16	45	13	10	24	1	47	22	20	41	MODE OF DISCHARGE—
15	4	4	12	30	4	9	7	12	8	To Employment.
2	2	2	3	5	—	10	3	1	4	Returned to Friends.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to Sea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Enlisted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Specially Discharged.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned and not Recovered.
38	51	20	25	59	5	66	32	34	53	Total.
—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—
82	50	20	25	54	2	65	31	33	52	Since Dead.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	Doing well.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doubtful.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	Convicted of Crime.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unknown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recommitted to an Industrial School.
33	51	20	25	59	5	66	32	34	53	Total.

Boys.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.	
	R. Catholics.	Protestant.	R. Catholics.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
19	495	169	827	95	664	922	1,586	MODE OF DISCHARGE—
2	248	47	369	15	295	384	679	To Employment.
—	63	18	183	8	81	186	267	Returned to Friends.
—	—	60	—	—	60	—	60	Emigrated.
—	7	8	—	—	15	—	15	Sent to Sea.
—	16	9	11	—	25	11	36	Enlisted.
—	11	2	—	1	13	1	14	Specially Discharged.
21	840	318	1,390	114	1,153	1,504	2,657	Abandoned and not Recovered.
—	27	7	42	4	84	46	80	Total.
14	761	243	1,308	95	1,004	1,403	2,407	SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—
4	5	19	9	6	24	15	39	Since Dead.
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	Doing well.
3	44	43	28	9	87	37	124	Doubtful.
—	8	1	2	—	4	2	6	Convicted of Crime.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unknown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recommitted to an Industrial School.
21	840	318	1,390	114	1,153	1,504	2,657	Total.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibbalt" Ship, BELFAST.	Fox Lodge, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Milltown, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Crumlin-road, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	268	82	77	150	110
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	8	-	4
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	-	4	14
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	2	1	23*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	15	4	5	10	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	1	1	1	1
RECEIPTS.					
Treasury Allowances.	£ s. d. 3,580 12 9	£ s. d. 247 16 3	£ s. d. 923 7 0	£ s. d. 1,960 13 3	£ s. d. 1,437 17 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	411 2 8	5 0 0	131 3 0	54 13 3	-
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	1,799 17 10	61 6 2	429 7 10	980 6 5	823 17 11
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	26 0 0	-	460 10 0
Hire of Labour.	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries.	54 18 0	-	16 3 7	-	-
Total Receipts.	5,796 11 3	314 2 5	1,525 1 5	2,995 12 11	2,721 5 8
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,486 3 3	187 15 0	52 5 5	422 2 1	180 0 0
Officers' Rations.	110 0 0	72 16 0	79 8 6	125 0 0	129 0 0
Food of Inmates.	1,965 18 10	146 18 7	446 19 6	1,134 1 1	1,120 19 8
Clothing of Inmates.	814 13 4	96 0 9	228 0 1	307 9 10	356 10 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	213 11 3	28 19 10	187 15 8	312 18 8	164 0 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	65 18 4	3 5 5	23 1 1	209 19 0	116 13 6
Furniture and House Sundries.	143 18 0	248 12 5	170 15 8	308 18 6	140 10 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	227 1 7	21 11 0	39 1 2	38 1 0	12 8 4
Travelling and Police Charges.	4 1 11	1 7 3	6 10 2	16 15 6	6 10 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	172 16 11	5 2 9	46 8 0	20 19 6	25 13 1
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	89 11 7	0 6 8	23 18 0	96 15 3	87 12 8
Total Ordinary Charges.	5,283 10 0	762 13 11	1,233 3 3	2,988 0 5	2,999 18 9
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises.	-	110 0 0	158 18 0	113 17 6	40 0 0
Interest.	-	-	18 0 2	39 4 4	150 0 0
Disposal, Home.	108 1 0	-	36 17 5	16 0 6	90 10 6
Emigration.	-	-	-	-	20 11 5
Building and Land.	505 10 3	325 4 7	1,142 0 0	1,390 19 7	420 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	731 11 3	435 4 7	1,356 15 7	1,559 1 11	721 1 11
Total Expenditure.	6,025 1 3	1,197 18 6	2,648 18 10	4,547 2 4	3,011 0 8
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	-	3 14 4	220 9 7	-	7 9 6
Loss do.	-	-	-	123 14 5	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884.

Middletown, ARMAGH.	St. Joseph's, CAVAN.	ENNIS.	St. Aloysius', CLOWANSLEY.	St. Columba's, QUEENSTOWN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
20	87	80	180	46	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	-	1	8	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	-	8	7	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
1	1*	9	4	20*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	4	7	0	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	1	10	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
259 16 9	1,180 16 9	1,046 14 9	1,699 6 0	597 3 3	Treasury Allowances.
15 0 0	28 14 5	-	-	14 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
99 6 0	-	428 17 9	422 18 3	120 2 7	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
12 0 0	-	-	49 18 11	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	†20 0 0	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
386 2 9	1,159 11 2	1,474 12 6	2,192 8 2	731 15 10	Total Receipts.
45 0 0	24 0 0	61 4 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
-	40 0 0	105 0 0	108 0 0	42 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
246 0 0	673 11 9	791 19 7	1,399 4 6	327 3 3	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
50 13 0	209 18 9	238 5 2	450 8 6	114 10 1	Officers' Rations.
48 19 0	135 7 8	179 8 0	146 4 8	58 17 3	Food of Inmates.
12 7 0	59 0 0	48 2 6	50 2 0	91 4 2	Clothing of Inmates.
25 18 8	49 9 10	12 18 0	114 6 3	34 11 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
8 15 6	24 13 5	5 10 0	14 0 0	4 10 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
-	4 6 0	-	12 10 0	2 2 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 18 0	38 18 8	17 0 0	88 8 2	26 12 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 8 4	19 14 6	11 0 0	29 6 0	5 19 2	Travelling and Police Charges.
452 15 0	1,279 0 2	1,470 3 0	2,402 10 1	744 10 7	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
-	200 0 0	12 12 0	-	90 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
36 0 0	-	250 0 0	240 0 0	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
9 15 0	62 7 11	18 0 0	94 12 0	2 2 2	Extra Charges.
12 10 0	-	12 0 0	14 5 0	8 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
107 0 0	-	-	-	-	Interest.
165 5 0	262 7 11	292 12 0	348 17 0	100 2 2	Disposal, Home.
618 0 6	1,541 8 1	1,762 15 0	2,751 7 1	844 12 9	Emigration.
22 9 9	34 2 9	810 9 4	211 16 5	76 8 0	Building and Land.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

† Wages given for work on the Farm of the Institution.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSALE.	DONAGHEES' HOME, GLASHIEVE.	MARBLE HILL, CORK.	MALLOW.	PASSAGE WATER.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	150	37	68	60	32
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	1	1	*1	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*3	-	-	*3	-
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	12	-	*8	8
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	10	5	10	5	3
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	2	2	-	4
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances.	1,960 14 9	500 1 9	877 0 8	786 3 3	418 0 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	5 5 0	132 5 0	-	40 0 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	405 16 7	122 11 3	228 5 4	143 16 8	77 13 0
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	158 12 4	23 7 0	-	24 16 0
Hire of Labour.	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries.	-	71 8 4	10 0 0	-	-
Total Receipts.	2,366 11 4	857 18 8	1,278 17 7	929 19 6	500 16 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	73 4 5	38 2 6	157 15 10	68 16 0	40 0 0
Officers' Rations.	154 15 0	90 16 8	89 16 0	32 0 0	60 0 0
Food of Inmates.	1,214 0 0	473 14 0	501 2 0	508 13 6	270 10 0
Clothing of Inmates.	406 5 0	132 17 6	154 4 11	117 9 4	78 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	160 0 7	99 19 0	82 5 5	62 19 3	43 10 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	62 0 0	6 9 0	44 12 4	73 14 8	46 5 0
Furniture and House Sundries.	31 10 6	18 12 2	36 19 1	82 16 4	15 5 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	80 0 0	0 8 4	11 12 7	14 17 4	5 10 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	-	-	-	1 10 0	1 8 6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	37 16 8	4 14 6	15 5 0	8 9 7	5 6 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	15 5 0	27 11 10	10 1 7	5 0 0	4 6 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	2,184 17 8	888 6 1	1,103 14 9	974 6 0	570 8 0
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises.	24 0 0	78 7 3	145 17 3	-	25 0 0
Interest.	800 0 0	21 19 1	31 16 7	100 0 0	100 0 0
Disposal, Home.	84 15 3	21 5 10	97 11 3	16 15 9	-
Emigration.	-	-	-	5 10 0	-
Building and Land.	-	-	-	-	92 8 0
Total Extra Charges.	408 15 3	121 19 2	275 5 1	122 5 9	217 8 0
Total Expenditure.	2,593 12 11	1,009 18 3	1,378 19 10	1,096 11 9	787 16 0
Industrial Department.					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	259 4 11	107 12 10	-	79 10 0	18 0 0
Loss do.	-	-	58 0 7	-	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

St. Finbar's, CORK.	Grosvenor, CORK.	St. Nicholas', CORK.	Training Home, CORK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
132	166	86	59	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
2	-	1	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	-	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
5	-	3	1	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
15	21	11	3	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	-	1	2	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,711 16 0	2,177 1 0	1,184 8 3	732 9 0	Treasury Allowances.
-	597 0 0	143 4 1	0 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
447 19 9	603 14 9	291 8 0	231 4 7	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
90 0 0	-	80 17 5	46 9 6	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	29 15 0	-	Hire of Labour.
24 17 0	-	24 5 10	-	Sundries.
2,274 12 9	3,377 15 9	1,703 18 7	1,060 13 1	Total Receipts.
265 0 0	392 19 0	219 18 6	42 11 0	EXPENDITURE.
215 0 0	215 0 0	88 0 0	65 14 0	Ordinary Charges.
1,030 6 4	1,831 6 10	690 8 7	477 6 8	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
251 2 1	433 5 1	232 12 6	174 6 5	Officers' Rations.
218 6 8	195 9 3	113 14 6	138 15 4	Food of Inmates.
36 6 2	92 7 3	121 7 5	18 8 5	Clothing of Inmates.
50 2 3	148 4 2	81 0 4	77 7 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
12 6 0	20 5 11	25 13 4	1 9 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
2 0 2	13 18 6	0 18 9	-	Furniture and House Sundries.
35 10 4	46 2 6	31 13 10	3 18 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
16 2 0	80 5 0	26 10 7	37 2 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
2,122 11 0	2,908 8 6	1,622 7 4	1,086 15 1	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
87 10 0	7 10 0	-	70 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
-	150 0 0	-	4 4 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
64 10 0	33 5 0	8 15 3	24 13 4	Extra Charges.
30 13 4	7 0 0	-	12 4 11	Rent of School Premises.
125 16 8	143 10 0	68 1 10	-	Interest.
808 14 7	341 5 0	76 17 1	111 7 3	Disposal, Home.
2,431 5 7	3,800 8 6	1,699 4 5	1,148 2 4	Emigration.
114 5 7	351 2 9	471 10 7	181 11 6	Building and Land.
-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Arlane, Co. DUBLIN.	Boonstown, Co. DUBLIN.	Golden Bridge, Co. DUBLIN.	Kilmore Probationary Industrial School.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	708	134	90	40
Average Number of Children under 8 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	2	2	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	4	4	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	5	2*	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	30	10	9	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	8	5	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	9,381 8 9	1,751 11 9	1,176 3 6	644 10 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	1,066 3 7	61 19 2	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	4,518 14 2	703 5 0	452 10 11	316 10 4
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	204 16 7	—	—	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	1100 0 0	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	15,211 3 1	2,516 15 11	1,628 14 5	961 0 10
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	1,650 0 0	93 0 0	101 7 10	236 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	410 0 0	117 4 6	99 0 3	45 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	6,427 7 0	1,290 10 3	766 18 10	456 0 0
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	2,039 5 1	314 0 8	163 12 11	215 13 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	746 3 8	207 0 6	84 16 5	40 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	205 13 8	60 1 2	103 12 7	20 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	870 0 3	56 18 10	236 18 11	40 10 10
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	234 1 9	21 2 6	10 14 10	16 10 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	128 6 0	10 1 2	—	9 0 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	154 0 10	32 8 6	40 3 9	10 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	215 10 3	51 7 9	—	12 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	13,130 8 6	2,254 1 10	1,607 6 4	1,100 14 1
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	150 0 0	67 17 6	185 0 0	80 0 0
Interest, . . .	1,024 0 0	40 16 8	200 0 0	—
Disposal, House, . . .	352 0 0	90 0 0	40 0 0	—
Emigration, . . .	8 0 0	—	—	3 0 0
Building and Land, . . .	3,384 4 10	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges, . . .	5,518 4 10	198 14 2	425 0 0	83 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	18,657 13 4	2,452 16 0	2,032 0 4	1,183 14 1
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	2,181 12 2	173 8 4	353 0 1	63 0 6
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Estimated value of Boys' work on the Buildings.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

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and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

Inklands, Co. DUBLIN.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merrion, Co. DUBLIN.	Heythorpe, street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHERA.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
70	99	150	54	111	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	2	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	1	-	-	6	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	-	34*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	7	3	4	14	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
8	1	9	-	12	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
914 13 0	1,286 3 3	1,960 14 9	708 4 9	1,450 19 9	Treasury Allowances.
-	220 7 0	-	33 19 6	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
371 7 10	522 15 6	796 17 11	291 7 5	532 7 4	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	-	-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	56 0 0	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	25 7 2	-	0 11 1	-	Sundries.
1,286 0 10	2,054 12 11	2,813 12 8	1,084 2 9	2,048 7 1	Total Receipts.
70 0 0	210 0 0	105 0 0	96 2 6	121 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
60 0 0	-	140 0 0	90 2 0	151 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
001 14 0	821 7 5	1,890 2 5	402 15 2	840 12 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
121 11 1	308 4 8	298 8 8	195 9 4	489 10 0	Food of Inmates.
94 17 6	107 16 4	202 4 5	166 3 0	210 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
126 7 7	30 9 5	147 15 7	131 1 8	97 8 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
55 18 4	66 19 8	60 17 0	8 1 0	160 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
19 3 4	38 2 10	25 0 0	8 3 8	23 10 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 18 10	7 8 8	-	7 17 10	7 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
23 4 6	10 13 7	40 0 0	20 9 2	12 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
18 9 9	70 5 6	35 0 0	41 5 4	21 8 1	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,198 4 11	1,601 7 9	3,013 8 1	1,167 11 2	2,132 8 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
92 10 0	82 5 8	50 0 0	32 0 0	99 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
140 0 0	73 8 9	142 10 0	-	57 8 0	Extra Charges.
21 0 0	100 18 2	40 0 0	15 10 9	53 9 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	7 15 8	-	-	-	Interest.
-	250 0 0	-	-	51 0 0	Disposal, Home.
258 10 0	464 8 3	241 10 0	47 10 9	200 17 0	Emigration.
1,451 14 11	2,325 15 11	3,254 18 1	1,215 1 11	2,393 5 1	Building and Land.
125 8 0	212 5 3	374 0 0	157 0 0	148 2 0	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* For work done on farm and gardens of Blind Asylum attached to the school.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's, BALINASLOE.	Clifton, CO. GALWAY.	Oughterard, CO. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salthill, GALWAY.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	35	50	40	77	155
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	3	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	9	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	5	4	5	7	28
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	3	1	1	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	82 13 0	653 11 9	522 17 9	1,000 10 0	2,017 13 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	50 0 0	134 6 4	—	247 8 3
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	—	313 17 8	203 10 3	341 8 1	754 13 10
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—	0 5 6
Total Receipts, . . .	82 13 0	1,017 9 5	860 14 4	1,347 18 1	3,020 0 10
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	50 0 0	107 0 0	102 0 0	140 0 0	440 17 2
Officers' Rations, . . .	37 10 0	14 0 0	80 0 0	45 0 0	218 10 8
Food of Inmates, . . .	167 0 0	429 17 6	261 17 7	676 0 0	1,308 18 8
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	112 5 0	185 1 0	53 17 1	120 10 0	453 8 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	45 0 0	90 18 0	64 0 0	90 18 0	122 12 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	89 16 8	38 19 0	60 5 3	20 14 0	77 0 9
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	40 10 3	38 18 9	28 4 10	10 0 9	257 11 7
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	12 6 6	20 0 0	24 8 11	15 3 4	52 10 8
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	1 4 0	—	0 10 0	1 10 0	16 2 9
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	10 0 0	—	19 1 10	7 0 0	18 5 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	15 8 8	3 12 6	75 6 4	11 16 8	60 16 7
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	*591 0 10	928 6 9	774 6 10	1,133 12 9	3,060 9 7
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	30 0 0	58 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	46 10 0
Interest, . . .	—	28 10 0	—	40 0 0	126 5 3
Disposal, Home, . . .	2 5 6	2 10 10	14 12 2	9 17 6	29 17 1
Emigration, . . .	—	16 0 0	—	5 2 6	—
Building and Land, . . .	—	96 0 0	—	314 13 0	588 5 9
Total Extra Charges, . . .	32 5 6	196 0 10	74 12 2	489 13 0	790 13 1
Total Expenditure, . . .	553 6 4	1,124 7 7	848 19 0	1,623 5 9	3,851 7 8
Industrial Department.					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	27 10 3	156 18 2	77 6 7	274 15 0	300 11 0
Loss do. . .	—	—	—	—	—

* For six months.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

St. Joseph's Home, KILLARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALES.	Kerry Home, TRALES.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALES.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
103	100	12	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	-	1	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	2	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3†	-	-	5†	Average number of Voluntary inmates.
9	15	1	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
-	-	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 1,320 12 6	£ s. d. 1,306 18 9	£ s. d. 170 2 6	£ s. d. 914 8 3	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowances.
-	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
331 6 6	524 7 5	86 9 0	176 8 2	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
80 0 0	-	-	50 0 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,700 10 0	1,831 6 2	256 11 6	1,140 16 5	Total Receipts.
130 0 0	310 0 0	25 0 0	64 0 0	EXPENDITURE. Ordinary Charges.
57 10 0	180 0 0	-	70 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
806 0 0	878 10 4	120 11 0	650 19 8	Officers' Rations.
181 3 0	273 14 6	31 0 6	156 12 8	Food of Inmates.
90 0 0	93 14 10	30 5 4	60 8 0	Clothing of Inmates.
90 19 7	33 13 0	9 10 0	100 15 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
38 4 6	31 14 5	3 0 0	56 16 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
4 10 0	6 0 4	-	12 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 17 0	12 12 0	-	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
22 0 0	51 5 3	6 10 0	30 10 6	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 0 0	25 4 5	4 7 0	18 13 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,451 4 1	1,896 9 1	230 8 10	1,215 15 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
18 0 0	-	30 0 0	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
828 6 0	30 0 0	-	-	Extra Charges.
37 10 0	36 19 6	3 0 0	31 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
9 0 0	5 2 0	-	28 10 0	Interest.
-	-	-	-	Disposal, Home.
387 16 0	72 1 6	33 0 0	59 10 0	Emigration.
1,839 0 1	1,968 10 7	263 8 10	1,275 5 10	Building and Land.
108 19 10	152 15 8	3 0 0	24 18 4	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

† Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	KILKENNY Boys.	KILKENNY Girls.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	162	100	79	53
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	3*	1	1	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	4*	2*	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	18	10	9	5
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	6	10	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances.	2,124 0 0	1,209 12 6	1,035 8 9	770 12 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	98 13 10	42 12 0	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	846 0 11	524 3 0	415 0 8	289 16 11
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts.	3,068 14 9	1,876 7 6	1,450 9 5	1,060 8 11
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	192 12 0	97 0 0	85 0 0	150 0 0
Officers' Rations.	207 9 0	180 0 0	82 0 0	—
Food of inmates.	1,574 16 0	1,089 4 7	812 4 9	507 15 8
Clothing of inmates.	294 7 4	177 4 7	146 11 6	126 5 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	148 12 9	182 3 4	134 11 10	74 7 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	11 1 6	107 4 2	82 3 6	52 9 5
Furniture and House Sundries.	147 18 8	79 13 7	65 18 6	158 5 7
Printing and Office Expenses.	46 15 9	10 6 10	24 4 9	14 13 8
Travelling and Police Charges.	30 15 2	3 6 0	5 19 7	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	36 12 6	24 13 8	23 1 5	20 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	102 13 4	20 9 5	37 4 10	21 5 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	2,853 14 0	1,921 6 2	1,499 0 8	1,125 1 6
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	78 5 6	17 0 0	15 0 0	90 0 0
Interest.	208 13 8	236 0 0	60 0 0	420 0 0
Disposal, House.	5 17 6	56 9 4	34 0 0	40 2 2
Emigration.	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	—
Building and Land.	649 5 3	300 0 0	—	693 0 6
Total Extra Charges.	939 16 11	659 9 4	114 0 0	1,243 2 8
Total Expenditure.	3,793 10 11	2,580 15 6	1,613 0 8	2,368 4 2
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	118 2 8	310 14 5	97 8 0	46 12 4
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick, Male.	Newtown- forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.	Dundalk.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
130	140	80	92	30	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
5*	-	1	-	1*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
8*	-	-	-	11*	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
90*	2	-	2	16*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
10	26	8	13	2	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
-	-	12	-	8	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,691 15 8	1,928 12 6	1,082 18 6	1,202 5 6	892 3 0	Treasury Allowances.
-	86 10 0	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
864 14 4	779 12 7	386 1 3	537 9 0	203 2 2	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	36 0 0	-	40 0 0	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
2,056 9 7	2,825 15 1	1,428 19 9	1,779 14 6	594 5 2	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
118 0 0	421 15 6	96 0 0	136 0 0	26 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
98 0 0	240 0 0	148 0 0	197 0 0	30 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
1,242 9 1	1,349 4 8	838 13 4	910 10 0	270 18 0	Officers' Rations.
543 6 8	428 19 9	168 6 8	238 18 0	67 10 0	Food of Inmates.
294 3 11	127 13 4	136 16 8	92 8 8	57 17 8	Clothing of Inmates.
92 7 6	166 14 2	77 10 0	139 10 8	45 5 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
20 0 0	186 6 0	70 3 4	118 17 5	43 19 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
12 10 8	48 2 7	18 5 0	22 10 0	5 11 1	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	16 10 0	-	12 18 9	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
19 18 10	22 16 4	18 12 4	30 10 8	1 11 3	Travelling and Police Charges.
12 0 0	56 7 4	26 16 8	9 8 6	5 1 1	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2,452 16 6	3,014 9 3	1,594 5 0	1,907 12 6	552 13 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
60 0 0	43 6 9	10 0 0	14 0 0	33 17 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
200 0 0	365 9 7	250 0 0	50 0 0	-	Extra Charges.
90 0 0	13 1 6	51 12 0	-	3 18 6	Rent of School Premises.
6 0 0	4 10 0	8 10 6	-	-	Interest.
106 10 0	621 11 2	277 10 6	-	126 13 8	Disposal, Home.
462 10 0	1,047 19 0	597 18 0	64 0 0	164 9 11	Emigration.
2,015 6 6	4,068 8 8	2,191 18 0	1,971 12 6	717 8 6	Building and Land.
507 15 8	388 19 2	198 16 2	11 8 4	30 18 7	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.	St. Monica's, ROSCOMMON.	Summer-hill, AYLMORE (Girls).
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	80	67	44	133
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1	1	2
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	7	8	—	14
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	6*	—	23	5
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	5	8	8	13
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	7	—	—	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,045 14 9	875 16 0	575 3 9	1,738 10 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	416 0 0	249 13 11	236 0 0	650 0 3
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	100 0 0	26 13 2
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	22 1 0
Total Receipts, . . .	1,461 14 9	1,125 9 11	911 4 6	2,437 4 5
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	30 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	181 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	687 10 6	700 10 0	508 18 9	887 12 8
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	199 2 6	180 0 0	140 11 0	452 1 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	214 0 0	145 0 0	100 11 2	245 16 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	98 2 6	110 0 0	88 9 5	314 14 7
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	9 0 0	50 0 0	60 6 5	201 0 9
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	23 2 6	20 0 0	10 1 6	21 10 6
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	—	1 10 0	12 8 8
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	15 0 0	25 0 0	1 5 2	23 10 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	12 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	11 11 10
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,337 18 0	1,480 10 0	1,142 13 5	2,431 7 4
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	15 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0
Interest, . . .	216 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
Disposal, Home, . . .	25 0 0	45 10 0	30 0 0	—
Emigration, . . .	20 2 0	—	—	—
Building and Land, . . .	—	—	200 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges, . . .	261 2 0	120 10 0	280 0 0	250 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,599 0 0	1,601 0 0	1,422 13 5	2,681 7 4
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	187 5 3	140 15 0	358 12 8	74 7 10
Loss do. . .	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

Bendish Abbey, TERRACORRY.	St. Lawrence, SLIGO.	St. Augustine's, TEMPLEMORE.	St. Francis, CASHEL.	St. Louis, TULLER.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
50	70	60	100	45	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1		1	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	4	1	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
..	52	5	-	6	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	9	4	7	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
4	-	5	5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
653 11 9	915 0 0	784 6 0	1,419 16 9	588 2 9	Treasury Allowances.
-	-	10 0 0	-	18 17 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
197 0 0	428 9 2	177 12 4	477 5 4	174 12 1	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	644 7 4	23 10 0	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
10 0 0	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
860 11 9	1,997 16 6	995 8 4	1,897 2 1	781 12 4	Total Receipts.
90 0 0	120 10 4	25 0 0	22 0 0	84 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
60 0 0	30 0 0	69 10 0	95 0 0	61 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
500 17 10	1,038 11 6	480 16 5	884 18 10	271 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
146 2 3	332 0 9	182 9 3	383 15 4	148 0 0	Officers' Rations.
78 11 4	168 12 0	137 6 8	268 0 0	88 0 0	Food of inmates.
64 7 2	50 0 0	50 8 0	41 14 5	36 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
40 4 9	92 18 1	49 13 0	35 18 2	23 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
45 8 6	43 3 6	21 13 6	51 9 8	11 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
-	6 9 8	3 16 2	9 5 6	-	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 9 10	65 10 0	21 18 0	60 0 0	17 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	44 14 2	33 16 4	35 9 0	8 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
1,086 1 8	2,042 10 1	1,025 7 5	1,887 10 11	737 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
-	170 0 0	60 0 0	20 8 2	-	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
52 10 0	95 15 2	60 0 0	-	15 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	-	36 0 0	80 0 0	33 13 0	Extra Charges.
-	1,100 0 0	-	55 0 0	26 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
52 10 0	1,365 15 2	156 0 0	155 3 2	74 13 0	Interest.
1,088 11 8	3,408 5 8	1,181 7 5	2,042 14 1	811 13 0	Disposal, Home.
50 0 0	447 7 6	153 13 0	270 17 0	111 1 3	Emigration.
-	-	-	-	-	Building and Land.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* For work done on Farm of Community.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRAHANE.	CAPPOQUIN.	St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	64	100	50	120
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	—	1	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	7	—	—	4
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	11	4	3	5
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	6	1	8	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	8	17	—	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	831 6 9	1,817 7 6	663 12 9	1,568 11 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	50 0 0	—	1 8 0	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	96 2 3	506 7 0	266 16 8	678 7 10
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	12 12 0	44 0 0	27 10 0	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	*10 0 0	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, .	990 1 0	1,877 14 6	959 7 5	2,241 19 7
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	71 0 0	—	152 0 0	140 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	83 16 4	13 0 0	107 0 0	125 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	549 14 2	1,250 9 10	478 4 2	1,232 9 0
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	167 19 8	173 15 8	101 9 11	860 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	67 9 11	90 0 0	111 8 10	290 10 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	17 6 1	138 5 5	67 19 10	46 10 3
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	27 17 10	118 15 7	63 15 0	86 14 9
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	26 15 2	7 10 0	8 9 11	30 10 6
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	3 5 6	1 0 0	0 4 6	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	1 0 2	45 0 0	5 0 9	60 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	8 10 1	5 0 0	10 8 10	20 4 6
Total Ordinary Charges, .	1,019 14 11	1,842 16 6	1,112 1 9	2,391 19 0
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	20 14 0	—	6 0 0	100 0 0
Interest, . . .	160 12 8	65 0 0	53 0 0	130 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	12 1 8	50 0 0	5 6 0	58 2 6
„ Emigration, . . .	13 15 1	60 0 0	—	7 0 0
Building and Land, . . .	—	—	55 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges, .	207 3 5	175 0 0	119 6 0	290 2 6
Total Expenditure, .	1,226 18 4	2,017 16 6	1,231 7 9	2,682 1 6
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	187 9 8	138 2 0	43 3 4	137 10 11
Loss do. . .	—	—	—	—

* For work done by children on Farm of the Community.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1884—continued.

Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW ROSS.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	St. Kieran's, RATHFRUM, Co. WICKLOW.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
52	70	106	38	49	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	2	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	5	-	-	12	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	8†	20	-	3	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	9	12	3	8	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
11	2	2	-	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
682 10 6	911 18 0	1,383 14 6	512 12 0	456 14 6	Treasury Allowances.
-	-	1 0 0	51 8 4	33 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
263 2 3	255 3 9	488 4 1	334 17 3	124 0 0	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	33 15 0	364 7 8	-	19 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
2 6 0	-	-	140 0 0	-	Sundries.
947 18 9	1,200 16 9	2,237 6 3	1,038 18 1	632 14 6	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
117 0 0	166 0 0	83 0 0	174 15 0	217 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
50 0 0	-	106 0 0	0 19 4	80 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
339 0 0	577 14 3	1,244 7 3	269 14 8	647 9 7	Officers' Rations.
125 0 0	189 1 7	878 7 3	69 5 5	186 4 9	Food of Inmates.
77 0 0	88 6 6	208 16 6	126 8 2	110 6 8	Clothing of Inmates.
39 0 0	53 0 7	41 10 7	9 14 5	-	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
14 8 0	16 19 6	129 12 1	26 8 6	214 10 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
15 10 0	10 2 3	9 14 7	5 3 0	24 14 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	-	4 7 1†	8 15 1	1 14 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
14 5 9	25 16 6	40 9 8	5 18 11	30 15 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
17 0 0	7 8 8	49 14 6	11 3 0	7 15 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
807 18 9	1,129 9 4	2,230 0 9	678 0 6	1,520 10 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
21 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	140 0 0	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
100 0 0	219 7 0	161 18 2	-	140 0 0	Extra Charges.
20 0 0	88 8 2	29 0 4	24 1 9	-	Rent of School Premises.
-	15 0 0	5 10 3	-	-	Interest.
90 0 0	-	13 6 5	-	2,685 14 11	Disposal, Home Emigration, Building and Land.
231 0 0	302 15 2	215 15 2	164 1 9	2,685 14 11	Total Extra Charges.
1,038 18 9	1,432 4 6	2,505 15 11	842 2 3	4,846 5 1	Total Expenditure.
50 0 0	148 14 9	102 6 8	105 6 7	35 3 11	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Less do.

† Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† £140 Rent refunded by the Earl of Meath.

16.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS

School.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children when Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.				
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Jurors and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Donations, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast.	263	263	8,500 12 0	1,700 17 10	400 0 8	-	5,790 11 3
Fox Lodge, "	22	22	247 16 3	61 0 2	5 0 0	3 14 4	317 18 9
Hampton House, "	77	82	022' 7 0	420 7 10	173 0 7	220 9 7	1,745 11 0
Milltown, "	150	155	1,000 13 3	080 0 0	54 13 8	-	2,096 12 11
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	110	128	1,437 17 0	822 17 11	400 10 0	7 9 0	2,728 16 2
Middletown, co. Armagh.	20	23	280 18 9	90 0 0	27 0 0	22 0 0	408 12 8
Cavan,	87	87	1,130 16 9	-	28 14 5	24 2 0	1,183 13 11
Ennis,	80	88	1,345 14 0	428 17 0	-	310 9 4	1,785 1 10
Clonakilty,	130	144	1,600 6 0	422 18 3	69 18 11	211 10 3	2,403 19 7
Queenstown,	40	47	597 8 3	120 2 7	14 10 0	76 8 0	808 4 4
Kinsale,	160	162	1,900 14 0	405 18 7	-	250 4 11	2,625 16 3
Deaconesses' Home, Glenties.	37	50	600 1 9	122 11 3	235 5 8	107 12 10	945 11 0
Boys' Home, Blackrock, Cork.	68	60	877 0 0	328 5 4	105 12 0	-	1,270 17 7
Mallow,	60	60	780 8 3	143 10 8	-	79 10 0	1,000 9 0
Passage West,	32	36	413 0 0	77 13 0	64 16 0	18 0 0	578 15 0
St. Finbar's, Cork,	132	141	1,711 16 0	447 19 9	114 17 0	114 5 7	2,388 18 4
Greenmount, "	186	186	2,177 1 0	883 14 9	597 0 0	351 2 0	3,728 18 0
St. Nicholas, "	50	50	1,134 8 8	291 8 0	278 2 4	471 19 7	2,175 18 2
Training Home, Cork,	50	60	782 9 0	231 4 7	40 10 0	161 11 0	1,199 4 7
Artane, co. Dublin,	708	718	9,321 8 0	4,518 14 2	1,371 0 2	2,181 13 2	17,892 15 8
Boosterstown, co. Dublin,	134	140	1,751 11 9	783 5 0	61 10 2	172 8 4	1,681 14 8
Golden Bridge, "	90	90	1,178 8 8	459 10 11	-	353 0 1	2,689 4 3
Kilmore, "	49	49	844 10 0	316 10 4	-	48 0 0	1,024 10 4
Lakeland, "	70	70	914 13 0	371 7 10	-	125 3 0	1,411 3 10
Meath, Boys, Blackrock, co. Dublin,	99	100	1,395 3 3	522 15 0	245 14 2	213 5 3	2,660 18 9
Merrion, co. Dublin,	160	152	1,980 14 8	706 17 11	55 0 0	374 0 0	3,187 12 8
Heytesbury-st., Dublin,	54	54	708 4 9	281 7 0	34 10 7	157 0 0	1,191 2 9
Loughrea,	111	117	1,450 19 0	502 7 4	-	168 2 0	2,191 9 1
Ballinasloe,	35	35	82 13 0	-	-	27 10 3	110 3 3
Clifton,	50	62	863 11 9	313 17 3	50 0 0	150 18 2	1,174 7 7
Oughterard,	40	40	622 17 9	308 10 3	184 6 4	77 0 7	943 0 11
St. Anne's, Galway,	77	77	1,008 10 0	341 8 1	-	274 16 0	1,622 18 1
Salt Hill, "	155	165	2,017 18 3	754 13 10	247 13 0	300 11 0	3,320 11 10
Killarney,	103	104	1,350 12 6	581 0 3	30 0 0	108 10 10	1,909 18 10
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	100	100	1,306 18 9	524 7 5	-	152 13 3	1,984 1 3
Kerry House, "	12	12	170 2 6	86 9 0	-	3 0 0	259 11 0

of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1884.

EXPENDITURE.				SCHOOLS.
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*5,458 11 0	*388 10 8	6,025 1 8	20 15 2	" Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast.
872 13 11	325 4 7	1,197 18 0	27 5 5	Fox Lodge, "
1,508 18 10	1,142 0 0	2,648 18 10	18 7 6	Hampton House, "
8,166 2 9	1,309 19 7	4,547 2 4	20 7 3	Milltown, "
2,591 0 8	420 0 0	8,911 0 8	20 4 10	St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
511 0 6	107 0 0	618 0 6	20 8 0	Middletown, co. Armagh.
1,541 8 1	-	1,541 8 1	17 14 4	Cavan.
1,762 15 0	-	1,782 15 0	20 0 6	Ennis.
2,751 7 1	-	2,751 7 1	18 0 4	Clonakilty.
844 12 9	-	844 12 0	17 19 3	Queenstown.
2,598 12 11	-	2,598 12 11	17 1 3	Kinsale.
1,009 18 3	-	1,009 18 3	20 3 11	Deaconesses' Home, Glanmire.
1,878 19 10	-	1,878 19 10	19 19 8	Boys' Home, Blackrock, Cork.
1,090 11 9	-	1,090 11 9	18 5 6	Malrow.
805 8 0	92 8 0	787 16 0	19 0 4	Passage West.
2,395 9 4	125 10 8	2,431 5 7	16 7 0	St. Finbar's, Cork.
3,163 18 6	143 10 0	3,309 8 6	19 1 5	Greenmount, "
1,031 2 7	68 1 10	1,090 4 5	18 2 3	St. Nicholas, "
1,148 2 4	-	1,148 2 4	19 2 8	Training Home, Cork.
18,278 8 6	3,384 4 10	18,667 13 4	21 8 5	Artane, co. Dublin.
2,452 18 0	-	2,452 18 0	17 10 4	Boonerstown, co. Dublin.
2,032 0 4	-	2,032 0 4	21 3 4	Golden Bridge, "
1,183 14 1	-	1,183 14 1	24 3 2	Kilmore, "
1,451 14 11	-	1,451 14 11	20 14 0	Lakeland, "
1,875 15 11	250 0 0	2,125 15 11	18 15 1	Meath, Boys, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
3,254 18 1	-	3,254 18 1	21 8 2	Merrion, co. Dublin.
1,215 1 11	-	1,215 1 11	22 10 0	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.
2,342 5 1	51 0 0	2,393 5 1	20 0 4	Loughrea.
653 0 4	-	553 0 4	†	Ballinasloe.
1,028 7 7	96 0 0	1,124 7 7	16 11 8	Cillien.
848 10 0	-	848 19 0	21 4 5	Oughterard.
1,313 12 0	314 13 0	1,626 5 0	17 1 2	St. Anne's, Galway.
3,233 1 11	588 5 9	3,821 7 8	20 17 2	Salt Hill, "
1,630 0 1	-	1,630 0 1	17 13 8	Killarney.
1,908 10 7	-	1,908 10 7	16 13 7	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
263 8 10	-	263 3 10	20 4 10	Kerry House, "

* Repairs and painting.

† School only six months in existence at close of year.

16.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.				
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Jurors and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Inmates, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.	TOTAL.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pembroke Alma, Tralee, . . .	70	78	914 8 3	170 8 2	50 0 0	24 18 4	1,155 14 9
Kilkenny, Boys, . . .	103	103	2,194 0 0	846 0 11	03 13 10	118 2 8	3,161 17 0
" Girls, . . .	100	101	1,309 12 6	594 8 0	42 12 0	310 14 5	2,157 1 11
Farrinstown, . . .	70	80	1,035 8 8	415 0 8	—	97 8 0	1,547 12 5
St. George's, Limerick, . . .	58	58	770 12 0	280 16 11	—	40 12 4	1,107 1 5
St. Vincent's, " . . .	130	130	1,691 15 3	364 14 4	—	507 15 8	2,564 5 3
Limerick, Boys, . . .	140	151	1,030 12 8	779 12 7	132 10 0	888 19 2	3,214 14 3
Newtownforbes, . . .	80	81	1,009 18 8	398 1 3	—	198 18 2	1,627 15 11
Drogheda, . . .	92	94	1,309 5 8	537 0 0	40 0 0	11 8 4	1,701 2 10
Dundalk, . . .	80	80	392 8 0	902 2 2	—	30 18 7	625 8 9
Westport, . . .	80	87	1,045 14 9	410 0 0	—	137 5 3	1,595 0 0
Monaghan, . . .	97	71	875 18 0	249 13 11	—	140 15 0	1,266 4 11
Roscommon, . . .	44	68	575 3 9	236 0 0	100 0 0	358 12 3	1,269 16 9
Summerhill (Girls), Athlone, . . .	183	164	1,738 10 0	050 0 3	48 14 2	74 7 10	2,511 12 3
Benedictine Abbey, Tabbercurry, . . .	50	51	653 11 9	197 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	910 11 9
Sligo, . . .	70	126	915 0 0	438 9 2	644 7 4	447 7 8	2,435 4 0
Templemore, . . .	60	67	784 6 0	177 12 4	33 10 0	150 13 0	1,155 1 4
Cashel, . . .	100	100	1,410 16 0	477 5 4	—	270 17 0	2,167 19 1
Thurles, . . .	45	51	588 2 9	174 12 1	18 17 0	111 1 3	892 13 7
Tipperary, . . .	94	84	881 0 0	90 2 3	69 12 0	187 9 4	1,177 10 8
Strabane, . . .	100	104	1,317 7 6	508 7 0	54 0 0	138 2 0	2,015 16 6
Cappoquin, . . .	50	54	668 12 0	264 16 8	28 16 0	43 8 4	1,062 10 9
Waterford, . . .	130	130	1,568 11 9	873 7 10	—	187 10 11	2,379 10 6
Moate, . . .	52	53	682 10 6	283 2 3	2 6 0	50 0 0	997 18 9
New Ross, . . .	70	77	911 16 0	235 3 9	33 15 0	148 14 9	1,349 11 6
Wexford, . . .	106	124	1,583 14 6	488 4 1	365 7 8	162 6 8	2,339 12 11
Bray, . . .	38	38	612 12 6	834 17 3	191 8 4	105 8 7	1,544 4 6
Rathdrum, . . .	40	84	458 14 6	134 0 0	52 0 0	35 3 11	867 18 5
Total, . . .	—	—	78,810 1 0	22,300 3 4	7,028 2 6	11,742 9 4	129,976 15 6

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1884—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				SCHOOL.
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,375 5 10	—	1,375 5 10	17 9 4	Pembroke Alms, Trillick.
6,144 5 8	643 5 2	2,703 10 11	19 8 2	Kilkenny, Boys.
2,380 15 6	300 0 0	2,580 15 6	22 11 9	„ Girls.
1,813 0 8	—	1,613 0 8	20 3 8	Parsonstown.
1,475 3 8	603 0 6	2,368 4 2	28 17 8	St. George's, Limerick.
2,808 16 6	101 10 0	2,915 6 8	21 12 1	St. Vincent's, „
3,440 17 1	621 11 2	4,062 8 6	22 15 0	Limerick, Boys.
1,914 7 6	277 10 6	2,191 18 0	23 12 8	Newtownforbes.
1,971 12 6	—	1,971 12 6	20 10 6	Drogheda
390 9 10	126 18 6	717 8 8	13 18 3	Dundalk.
1,598 0 0	—	1,590 0 0	18 7 7	Westport.
1,601 0 0	—	1,601 0 0	22 10 11	Monaghan.
1,222 13 5	200 0 0	1,422 13 5	17 10 7	Roscommon.
2,681 7 4	—	2,881 7 4	17 8 5	Summerhill (Girls), Athlone.
1,088 11 8	—	1,088 11 8	21 6 1	Benada Abbey, Tubbercurry.
2,308 5 3	1,100 0 0	3,408 5 3	18 6 4	Sligo.
1,181 7 5	—	1,181 7 5	17 12 8	Templemore.
1,987 14 1	65 0 0	2,042 14 1	18 4 9	Cushel.
785 13 0	25 0 0	811 13 0	15 8 1	Thurles.
1,226 18 4	—	1,226 18 4	14 12 1	Tipperary.
2,017 16 6	—	2,017 16 6	10 8 0	Strabane.
1,176 7 9	55 0 0	1,231 7 9	21 15 8	Cappoquin.
2,082 1 6	—	2,082 1 6	20 12 7	Waterford.
948 12 9	90 0 0	1,038 12 8	17 18 1	Meate.
1,432 4 6	—	1,432 4 6	16 12 0	New Ross.
2,482 8 8	13 6 5	2,505 15 11	10 15 7	Wexford.
842 2 3	—	842 2 3	22 3 2	Bray.
1,060 10 2	2,855 14 11	4,346 5 1	26 18 0	Rathfrum.
137,802 18 2	16,064 6 6	*143,866 19 8	—	Total.

* Exclusive of £151 15s. 6d., less on Industrial Departments.

17.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, in 1884, and their Causes.

	Consumption and Scrofula.	Lung Disease, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.	Brain Diseases, Meningitis.	Typhoid Fever.	Heart Disease.	Scarlatina.	Tubercular Peritonitis, and Dis. of Stomach & Bowels.	Gastric Attack.	Hæmorrhage.	Typhus Fever.	Abdominal Dropsy.	Suicide.	Pulmonary Apoplexy.	Spinal Fever.	Nephritis.	Total.	
																Males.	Females.
<i>Reformatories.</i>																	
Malone,	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Upton,	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Phillipstown,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Glenagee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total Deaths in Reformatories, . . .	*4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12*	-
<i>Industrial Schools.</i>																	
Miltown, Belfast, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cavan,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ennis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Finbar's, Cork, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greenmount, "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
St. Nicolas, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Arimo,	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Lakeland,	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
Morrison,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heytesbury-street, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loughrea,	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oughterard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Anne's, Galway, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salthill, "	*4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Killarney,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
St. Joseph's, Tralee, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kerry Home, "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke Alms, "	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Kilkenny, Male,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, Female,	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
St. Vincent's, Limerick, . .	*1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Limerick, Male,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerhill,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thurles,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tipperary,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford,	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Ross,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Wexford,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bray,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Deaths in Industrial Schools, . . .	28	3	13	1	2	2	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	24*	34‡

* One on license.

† Two on license.

‡ Seven on license.

18.—PAYMENTS from PARENTS.—AMOUNTS received from PARENTS of CHILDREN in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during 1884.

—	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUBLIN, . . .	222 6 8	126 11 5	348 18 1
PROVINCES, . . .	323 6 5	450 13 6	773 19 11
TOTAL, . . .	545 13 1	577 4 11	1,122 18 0

19.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1884 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1,125 17 11	4,250 1 3
Armagh, . . .	187 13 10	305 3 0
Carlow, . . .	11 3 1	—
Cavan, . . .	34 1 10	5 19 8
Clare, . . .	121 5 3	391 6 11
Cork County, . . .	313 12 10	1,228 8 2
„ City, . . .	414 18 4	1,564 16 0
Donegal, . . .	51 7 8	172 12 1
Down, . . .	133 6 6	220 14 0
Dublin County, . . .	403 17 8	657 14 2
„ City, . . .	2,764 12 1	8,613 8 4
Fermanagh, . . .	58 12 0	84 9 5
Galway County, . . .	139 6 9	1,707 16 2
„ Town, . . .	51 13 0	291 1 3
Kerry, . . .	181 6 3	1,150 11 3
Kildare, . . .	121 10 3	210 10 5
Kilkenny County, . . .	10 14 8	703 5 4
„ City, . . .	11 18 11	181 15 2
King's, . . .	38 1 2	183 10 3
Leitrim, . . .	45 16 10	115 14 7
Limerick County, . . .	68 9 7	870 10 6
„ City, . . .	199 19 3	653 11 8
Londonderry, . . .	130 9 10	346 8 11
Longford, . . .	26 16 6	162 15 9
Louth, . . .	47 0 1	237 3 8
Drogheda Town, . . .	27 5 11	163 8 0
Mayo, . . .	57 2 6	987 2 3
Meath, . . .	203 13 10	147 19 1
Monaghan, . . .	31 4 1	825 0 11
Queen's, . . .	6 15 5	—
Roscommon, . . .	48 11 0	538 3 8
Sligo, . . .	19 10 1	440 14 3
Tipperary, . . .	260 13 8	—
Tyrone, . . .	78 13 11	200 8 2
Waterford County, . . .	194 15 10	559 8 2
„ City, . . .	15 8 10	495 14 2
Westmeath, . . .	88 0 6	122 14 10
Wexford, . . .	150 17 11	540 6 7
Wicklow, . . .	47 4 9	313 0 4
Total, . . .	7,894 10 6	29,390 3 4

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